VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English
GS1 2217

तारीख
Date
27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre Patna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner, such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The regional folk music of India has been reflective of its rich culture, local mythologies & close knit diversity

Reflection of culture:-

(1) language

> folk / regional music are mostly regional language dominated

EX - carnatic in South India

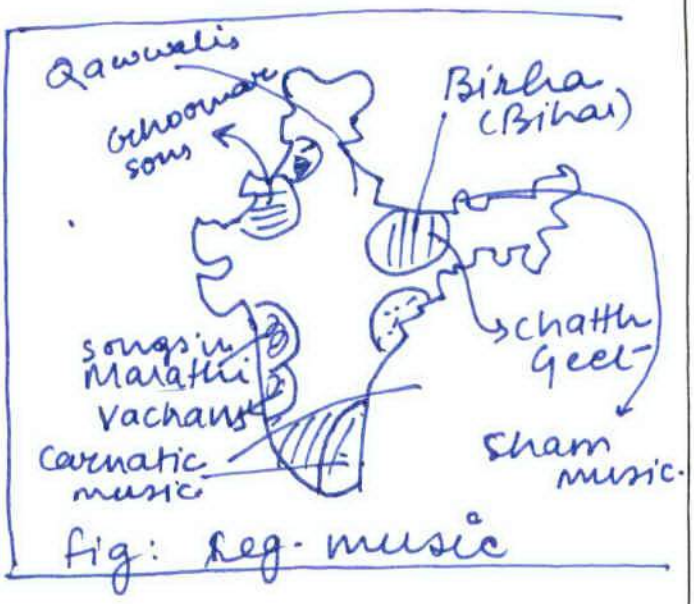

fig: Reg. music

(2) local stories - songs in

Rajasthan - Gujrat belt talks about Krishna cult & mythologies

(3.) Tribal richness → shows imprints of colonial inertia

ex - "Suraj Lebo angrez, Katka debe jail" → song of Munda tribe challenging British

(4.) Local problems & pattern :

Out Migratory culture in Bihar shown in Bihar in 'Birha' song

(5.) Mythological traditions

ex - Ramayana related songs in North India

(6) Local Festival

ex - Chatth geet

Hence these culture are identified by regional music showing the huge potential of artistic lineage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian working class played a huge role starting from swadeshi (1905) to Quit India (1942) in the Indian Freedom Struggle

Emergence

Reason → (1.) Agricultural dismantling of British led to rise of 'working class'

→ (2.) Industrial Revolution set dismantling of industries in India (due to trade policy etc) → rise of unrest

→ (3.) British Exploitative policies → ex: discrimination

of Indian workers in pay, promotions vs. British counterparts

(4) Demand for better work conditions - Trade unions led to Factory Acts 1881 & 1891

Contribution

→ Call for Swadeshi by working class cost British revenue & market

→ strengthened Nationalism

→ Monetary contribution by working class & rich industrialist

→ Dismantling of British system as most local workforce was 'Indian working class' - on strike

Though the participation fizzled out but was at peak during RIN mutiny & contributed immensely

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Gandhi is the patriot among patriots who gave the Indian freedom struggle its water-mark"
~ Gopal Krishna Gokhale

"Tilak is the face of Swarajya of Indian Freedom struggle"

Gandhi politics ← continuation of Tilak's

1. Ideal of Swarajya or Self rule.

2. Role of Press:-
Tilak - Kesari, Maharatta
Gandhi - & Young India

3. Non separation of Religion from politics.

ex- Tilak's Ganesh festivals &
Gandhi's Vaishnav Dharma

| NOT a continuation |

1. Different meaning of Swarajya

ex- Tilak's Swarajya was loosely defined, Gandhi's meant complete self rule

2. Non violence paradox

ex- Tilak supported Chapekar brother's shooting Rand (1897)

- Gandhi called off Non cooperation Movement over Chauri chaura (1922)

3. constructive nationalism

Tilak → Home Rule
Gandhi → Khadi, Social work

Hence both contributed in their own ways to freedom movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent IPCC 6th Assessment report talked about doubling of Sea surface temperature (SST) to ~4°C by 2030.

Oceans losing memory

1. Ocean currents disturbed
ex- Gulf stream warming West Europe coasts ex: Harvester is delayed.

fig:

2. Global circulation changing hence memory lost
ex- AMOC

3. Historic resource availability patterns changing ex- upper Altarti permafrost-

4. Climatic patterns affected
ex → ENSO cycle disrupted
→ Monsoon delays

consequences

1. Biodiversity loss: Aquatic animals have low thermal capacity [Stenothermal]

2. Coral Mass Bleaching
ex- At Nairhati Atoll & Great Barrier reef

3. Economic variations → fishing zones shifting due to warming

4. Polar vortex due to ocean warming causing positive feedback.

Steps like MARPOL treaty & UNFCCC targets disposal needed for protecting SDG 14 - below water life

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कोई लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pedogenetic variation in the soil profile, composition & generation cycle is called Soil Amendment-

Causes → 1) Natural
- Inter glacial cycles
ex- Pliestocene tillites in Odisha
- leaching → Rainfall.

→ 2) Anthropogenic
- climate change
- construction
- Salinisation (Agriculture)

Benefits

1. Un'desertification of dry soil
ex- Indira Gandhi canal project in Rajasthan

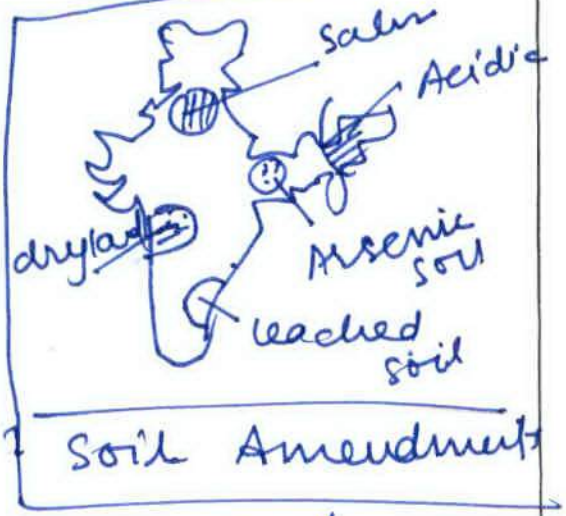
2. Food security → Green revolution using soil supplements.

3. Reducing soil problems
ex- Gypsum, Mortar to ↓ acidification or alkalanisation

Concerns

1. Affects soil Biodiversity
ex- Bacteria, Earthworms etc

2. Degrades soil
ex- salinisation due to non scientific fertilizer use etc



Soil Amendments

Schemes
- Soil Health card
- ISRO: RISAT 2B for soil mapping
- Soil testing kits

have been taken by stakeholders
The need of the hour is to reverse the negative impacts
Soil Amendment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कुछ लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's rank on Energy transition index (WEF) is 87 but Renewable attractiveness (Ernst & Young) is 3 → showing immense potential of a gradual transition ex- using hybrid plants

Hybrid PP → employ more than one source of Energy
ex → Solar wind PP.

Advantages

1. Renewable Energy mix may rise
2. Achieving Panchamrit
   ↳ Net Zero by 2070

↳ Renewable Energy 500 GW etc.

3. Will reduce import dependence ex - on oil & Natural gas

4. Prevent laggard discoms due to coal crisis → Reduce dependence

5. Utilization of Potential ex wind, Hydro (7500 Km coast), solar (tropic)

Disadvantages

1. Fossil inertia → industries >50% coal depend. can't shift to hybrid as quickly

2. Retrofitting & set-up costs are high

3. Huge Population - huge demand

4. Hybrid are also associated with variability

ONOSWG is a revolutionary step. to utilize & share energy.

PMKISAN also allow Annadata or Urjadata to allow gradual hybridisation of power

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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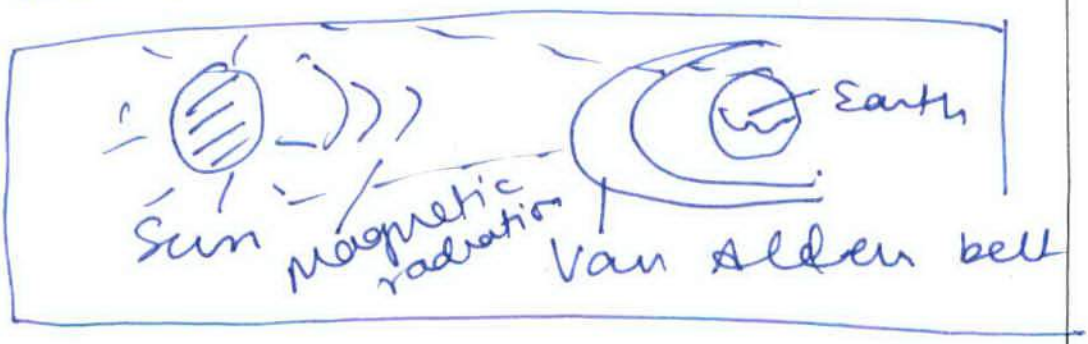
Van Allen Radiation Belts are the Atmospheric Belts that have maximum exposure to ionospheric dangers from sun spots

→ It has magnetic disruption properties

→ formed due to dynamic movement of sun's radiation



→ Acts as a magnetic shield

→ formation → due to inter-

action with Earth's magnetosphere.

Importance

- protects Earth from sun's changing radiation
- cancerogenic impacts disbursal
- protects Earth's satellites
- protects grids.
- Auroras on Poles

Rise in Study

- as an indirect source of sun's origin & hence of atmospheric studies

Van Allen studies may provide useful insights into studies of our origin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Marital rape is forceful sexual violence by intimate partners & is a component of recent SHADOW PANDEMIC

Marital rape criminalisation

Need:—

1. constitutional protection under A14, A23, A21, A42

Non criminalisation →

2. Against gender inclusivity

3. It is the most adverse form of Domestic Violence

4. Legal deterrance is needed owing to rising cases specially COVID.

5. Women exploitation leads to psychological harm & affects social ethos.

6. current provisions (~~ato~~ Domestic violence, ~~act~~ act 2005 - umbrella) not adequate

7. [non crim:] Also leads to child marriage and child rapes → legalised

[Issues] :-

1. Proper definition of Marital rape needed to avoid adhoc cases

2. Already covered under women related laws. (POSCO, DV 2005)

3. Needs gender Neutrality in Rape definition

It is imperative that Marital rape be strictly criminalised in 21st cent. India, with adequate safeguards

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care Economy as defined by Carolle Giligan is the economy arising out of services like family nurturing, child care, home making etc. which are not quantified.

largely women dominated

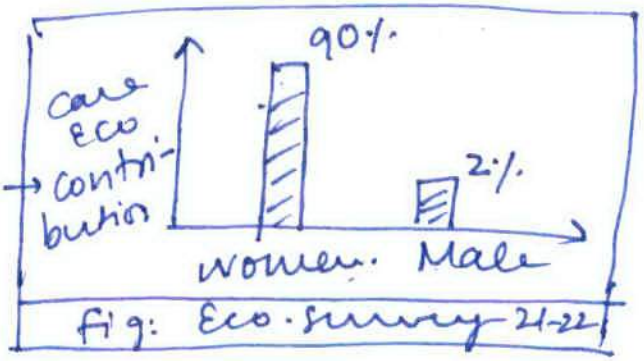

fig: Eco. survey 21-22

Challenges associated

1) Informalisation of work
ex- Domestic workers form part of care Eco.

2.) No recognition ex- House wives

3.) No Social security ex- Pensions

4.) GDP contribution (direct & indirect) goes unaccounted

5.) Economic disempowerment → leading to low social status → Exploitation

6.) Loss to Economy: IMF chief quoted 27% rise prospects if Inclusivity issue here addressed.

7.) Steps taken

1. Gig Economization of care Economy using ICT platform
   ex- Urban Clap.

2. Social benefits via simplification of labour laws (into 8)

3. Eco. survey suggestion on quantification of care Economy.

4. Promotion of org - SHGs (SEWA etc)

Certain issues like difficulty of data collection & abstract definition of care needs addressal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"The pandemic shifted Education ~~from~~ to computers from walls, but is this learning, available to all?."

- Pahal NGO working paper.

The above divide of post pandemic detoriation in Education access is 'learning poverty'

Challenge :-

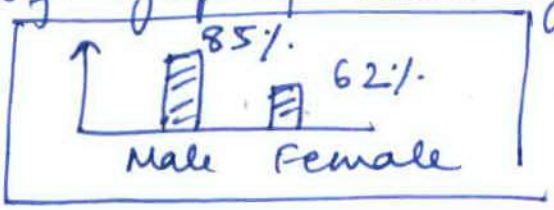
1. Extreme drop outs seen
> Migration > loss of free access to schools (MDM)
> poor digital penetration

2. Poverty creating Education poverty → viscous cycle.

3. Gender Skewed → Feminisation of learning poverty
→ 50% girls who dropped out are not to enter again (ASER)

Implications

1. Increase of gap of literacy rate →



2. Loss of Demographic dividend potential
3. Manoeuvering to crime etc
4. Further rise poverty (Economic)

Way ahead

→ ⊙ Improving infrastructure for Digital education evenness

⊙ leveraging local ASHAs etc at Rural centres to ↓ learning poverty

⊙ Digitisation option of Beti Bachao

⊙ NEP 2020 is a welcome step

Hence, to achieve the SDGs 1, 4, 5, 10 its needed to curb learning poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Mural traditions are form of wall painting visible in Ajanta, Ellora, Sitanavassal caves etc in South India

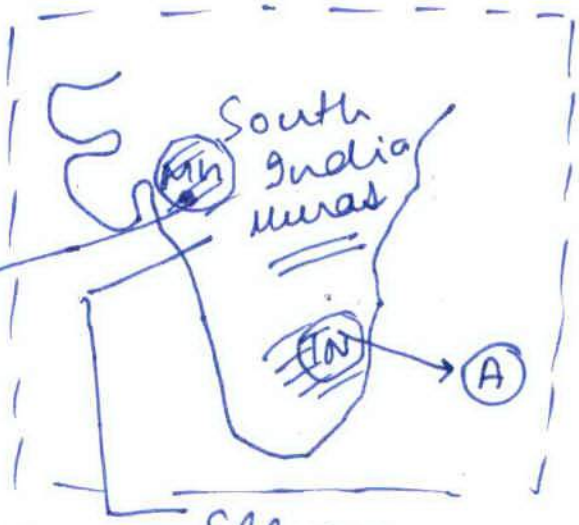
EVOLUTION

Ajanta

→ flying Apsara

→ Queen Maya's dream

→ Dying princess (cave 16)



Ellora.

- Ravan shaking Kailash
- Carpenter's cave murals (cave 10)

(A) Sitanavassal

Pillars, walls, ceiling: all had Mural traditions

Evolution: Earliest evidences in Bhimbetka in South MP - of Mesolaric times →
caricature of ~~Bhimbetka~~ mural

- contributions of Satvahanas, Rashtrakutas, local merchants etc → later Medieval & Bijapur rulers

Significant characteristics

→ Used natural colours
ex- Ajanta murals:-
- no use of blue
- Red predominant

→ Bodhisattvas & stories prevalent [ex] → ~~Kom~~ Jataka stories

→ Paste form of fresco influence also seen

→ overriding of older creations showing Multiple

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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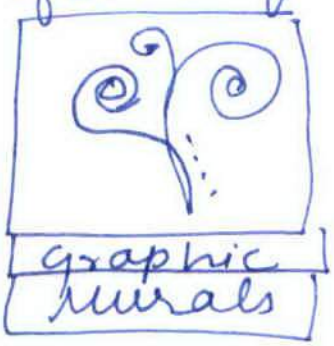
dynastic influences

→ Showed Secular nature
coexistence of Buddhist, Brahmanistic themes in Murals

→ later used for decoration
ex- Mughals monuments contained refined form of murals :-
arbesque



Hence, the evolution of these murals are a key to reconstructing past - both Social & temporal (dating technique)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The rise of Indian nationalism was an offshoot of reactions to policies of British emanci-pating the 'White Man's Burden' during 19th century.

This is cited as a product of colonial modernity,

Yes :-

1. Phase I : 1800 - 1850s

→ cited as the 'Indian Renaissance period' - against Sati → 1829 bill

→ Social reforms on rise due to

> Absorption of western ideas
└ Liberalism etc

> Rise of Educated 'Middle' class
└ due to govt. deliberate policies for 'clerks culture', Macaulay minute etc

> Reformists like Raja Rammohan, Ishwar C. Vidyasagar etc

> British reciprocation (soft imperialism → Hindu Widow Remarriage act 1856

Phase II :- 1850 - 1900s

→ Rise of congress with help of AO Hume during Dufferin's viceralty

→ loyalist Moderates — Prayers, Petitions, Protests

→ Railways, Telegraphs.

→ Middle class intellegentia due to 'Woods 1854' despatch'.

NO

1. largely from 'non modern block'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ex - 1857 revolt - preceeded by Tribal revolts (Munda etc), Peasant revolts (Khasi, Teerkalu).

2. Product of [Colonial Repression]
→ drain of wealth
→ Land revenue exploitation
→ Handicraft paralysed.

3. British modernity undid Nationalism in some factions in 19th century
[ex] Rice city dweller Indians stayed aloof

4. British policies were to curb & crack down 19th c. nationalism
ex- Telegraph in ↓ 1857 revolt
- Movement of troops: Railways

Hence, it can be argued that though the nationalism got accelerated due to some colonial modernisation - it was largely [indegenous inception]

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(Env^{m})
Environmentalism is the paradigm of Man's positive affirmation towards Environment inclined towards undoing the harm caused ex- COP 26 recently

[Post Independente Env.]

1.) Eco Feminism
→ Women envolvement in Environment protection
ex- Chipkoo Andolan

2.) Against marbitant development
→ Tribal rights activists on development induced displacements
L led to [Dhebar commitee

. & Xaxa committee reports

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3.) Agriculturist Environmentalists

→ organisations sprung up to counter extreme use of fertilizers etc. during Green Revolution (1950s) → harming natural ecosystem

→ several 'Kisan Sangathan' showed apprehensions against GM crops

4.) International participation

→ several pressure groups lobbied present day govt. in 1970s to participate in Stockholm conference 1972.

→ legislations: Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact → (1) Led to mass scale Environmental awareness

→ (2) International awareness about Carlson's Silent Springs

→ (3) Springing up of Indian Environment organisations

ex- India for nature | Earth zone | due to 'Limits to Growth' report

→ (4) Local activism gained ~~granted~~ impetus

(5) Way for Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Hence, was the beginning of what's turned into Panchamrit in recent commitments

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Napolean's rise to power was the symbolic resporation of ideals of liberty, Equality & fraternity post Roberpierre regime

Ill conceived Strategy

→ Battle of Haana was cited by experts as one of the mistakes in Napolean's conquest.

→ Continental blockade dint provide sustainable imperative

→ Economic means, usage by Napoleon to contain Britain dint prove useful - found new sources

→ ultimate fall in Waterloo is evidence of same

Not ill conceived

→ successful to some extent in Economic confinement

→ contained Axial rise of Britain's Industrial revolution

→ Deterrance strategy inception in the political

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

conquest.

But, the strategy did fail as Britain rose as a global power later.

Hence the strategy may have seemed useful in that time's Geopolitical conquest & Napolean must be given credit for same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The 'Greening Tundra', 'Poleward shift' are indicative of present phenomenon of 'Arctic Paradox' due to quest for resources.

Reasons

1. Climate change - Permafrost thawing at Arctic has led to emergence of new resources

2. Limited resources - led geopolitical tussle to utilise newly emerged Arctic res.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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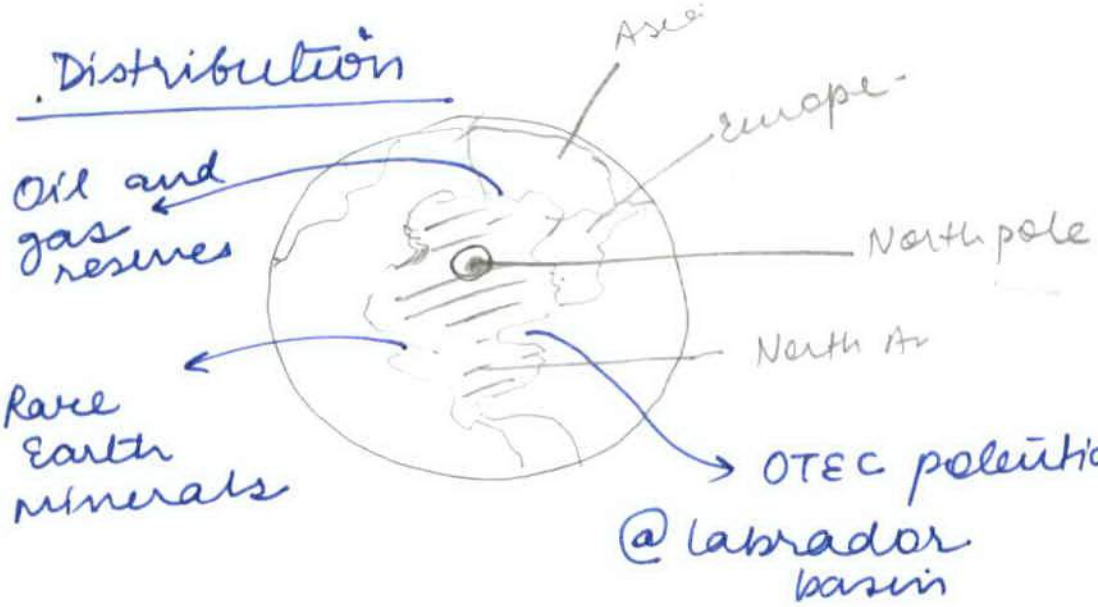
Distribution



1. Russian far east - Vladivostok connected arctic belt has several potential natural gas reserve.

> India signed a pact with Russia over ONGC explorations at East Asia summit

> Germany to increase oil ~~sup~~ demands post exploration

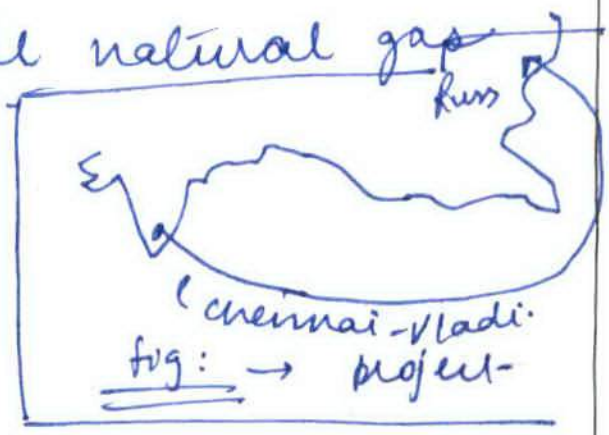


fig: →

2. Rare earth elements in Scandanavian basin

3. Upper Atlantic reserves of Poly metallic nodules, placer deposits

4. Potential for OTEC due to rise of navigable routes

Hence, the saying 'resources are not present, they are made' can be hold true in climate change induced paradox for Arctic's resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere refers to the ice & perma deposited glaciated landforms

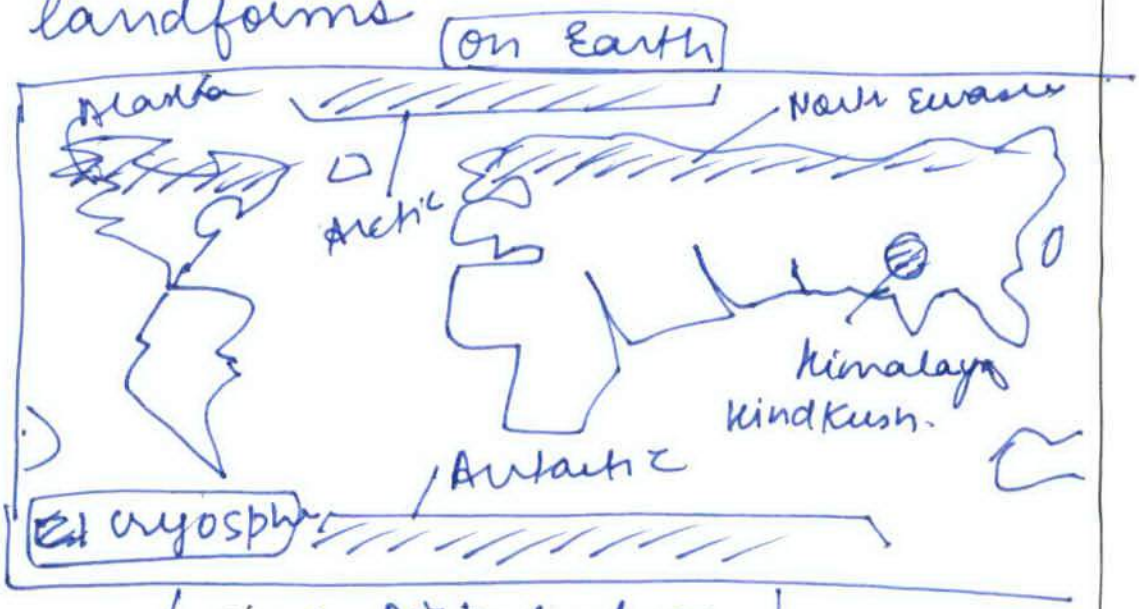


Fig: Distribution

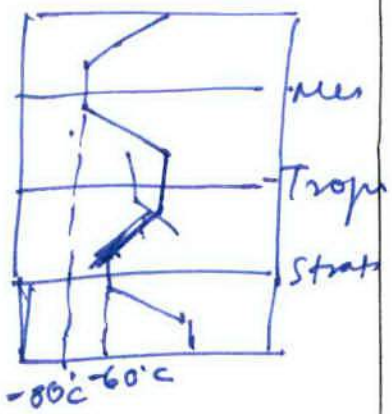
Tendency of Devastation

1. Disease outbreak
> due to freeing of years of virus, bacteria contained

2. solid state variation may cause resource base variation

In atmosphere

* 1) After ozone depletion → may cause sun wave (solar) hotspot impacts



2) Positive feedback to the already existing climate change

3) Harmful radiation

4) Changes in Rainfall cycles
↳ Drought, flood incidents may increase.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

· Measures to tackle

→ curb the global warming

→ Reduce use of CHCs & Green house gases

→ Increasing carbon seques-tration by Green Recovery

→ Behavioral changes → shifting to public trans-port etc

→ Institutional & legal measures → COP 26, Kyoto, Paris agreement

→ ~~WPA~~ Env. Prot. Act 1972

Hence to protect the Earth from a planetary collapse its needed to take urgent steps

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding is expected to increase > 60% as suggested by NDMA due to climate change induced flash floods & anthropogenic pressure

Causes

1.> Encroachment

ex- Suburbs in Mumbai on Ulhas river

→ Chennai airport on Adyar river

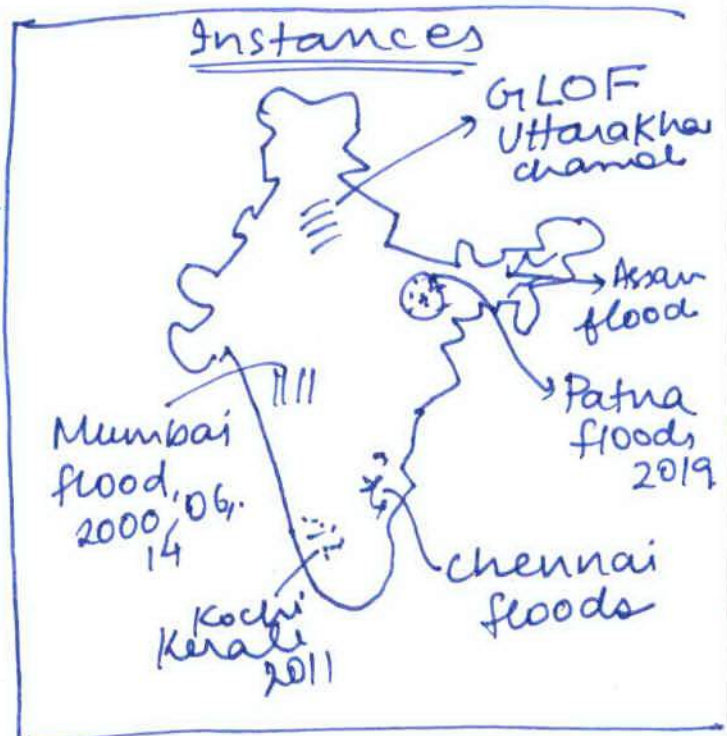


fig: Urban floods

2.) concretisation & poor drainage

3. Cloud burst events
4. Reservoir mismanagement
ex. Kerala flood 2011

Severe risk :-

1.) Urban Ecology : destruction of green covers & city gardens
2.) Infrastructural losses risk
3.) Displacement risks
ex - Kosi flood induced migrations

4) Critical Infrastructure like Power grids, Nuclear plants, Reservoirs etc face strategic impacts
↳ (1.) loss of critical services
ex - Power outages due to submergence of BESCOM office in Bengaluru flash floods
↳ (2.) Pollution & toxicity

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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[ex] Effluents from Nuclear leakages may get mixed with flood water → causes genetic threats

(3) Administrative centres like secretariat, legislative assemblies face risk due to location at city centres

(4) supply chain disruptions at capital city (ex- JLN port mumbai)

[Solutions] → 1. New Urbanism (Eco. survey)

2. Green Blue covers

3. sponge city concept (china model)

4. Bioswales, Mangrove belts

5. floating cities (Netherlands)

Govt. RURBAN, RMAWAS, green & smart city must ensure resillience to floods [SDG 11]

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a 'Ubiquotious mineral' resource with great potential for [economic] (silicon → semiconductor) & [ecosystem] (River dredging) prospects

Sand Mining in India is regulated by both National mineral policy & National sand mining rules + States' laws.

[Critical for Economic dev]

1.) Sand → Silicon → leads to chip sets fabrications units

[ex] → Silicon valley in USA

2) Prospects in Automo-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

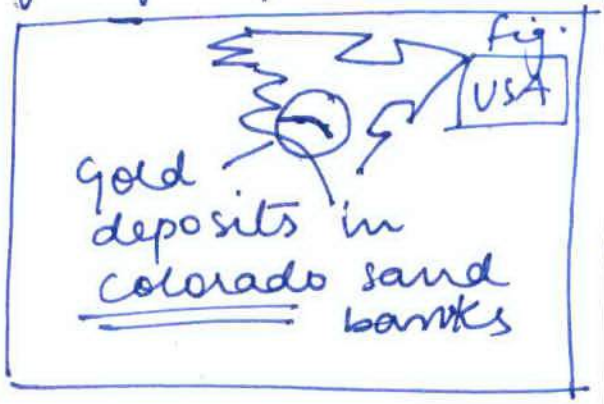
oil, smartphones, electronics

Eg communication industries

3) Sand mining for placer deposits

ex- colorado deposits

- Ganga Alluvial fans.



4) For construction & manufacturing sector

Ecosystem services

1) Biotic ecosystem

↳ sand controls sedimentation

↓

salinity & haline ecosphere of Rivers/lakes

↓

impacts Stenothermal

organisms ex- corals

2) Eco tourism - Beach zones
→ Tombolo deposits

3) Fauna belt → Mangroves etc
ex- Sundarban in sand
deposit- zones of West Bengal

Sustainable Sand Mining

- Protects Ecosystem
  ex- Marine life
- Prevents flooding
  ex- Kosi flooding
- Saves for future generation
- Dredging requirements
  affects economy & Mobility

In this regard, several cases of Bureaucratic crackdown are seen. Recently UP IAS got murdered by sand mining gangster & adequate protection must be given

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban Planning is needed owing to the UN population projections of 50% rise by 2050. ex- Delhi master Plan 2040

Challenges :~

I. Unbridled & Unbalanced growth, see

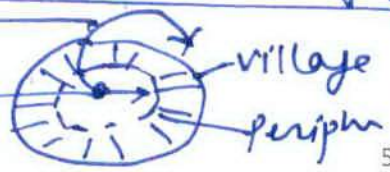
1.) Spatial challenges

> congestion settlements

> Mushrooming of Slums, ghettos

> counter migrations affecting Rural & peripheral ecology

counter movt. City



2.) Economic challenges

> Traffic etc leads to loss of productive work time

> Need for controlling unbalanced growth related crimes for administration

3) Ecological challenges

> Pandemic risks from some centres

> Pollution of unbalanced growth region - ex Yamuna pollution in Delhi

Hence, Need for reforms in planning to curb the aforementioned challenges by:-

1. Creating dispersed colonies
2. Green spaces
   ex- Terrace gardens to counter concentration zones Urban Heat Islands

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Mobility zones by proper transport corridors in city

4. Reforms in capacity = recent talks on division of UP into Harit pradesh, Awadh, Paschim UP owing to over capacity

- control [Rural - Urban] migration

[Steps] → PM Awas to rehabilitate by affordable housing in cities

→ Smart City for clean & AI, IOT tech cities
ex - GIFT city

→ Disaster resilient cities

→ Swacch Bharat Mission

→ RURBAN to counter migration

Hence the need of hour is to make our cities liveable & sustainable (SDG 11)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में कोई लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्रायः एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements in India have been due to poor socio-economic conditions of women which continue till date. Global Gender Gap ranking : 146/160 (WEF)

Historic Evolution

Pre Indep.

- Sati Abolition (Raja Ram mohan
- Widow remarriage (Ishwar chandra)
- Annie Beasan, Margaret Cousins, Sarojini Naidu etc.

Medieval

Razia Sultana sole feminist ruler

(Vedic)

Gargi challenging Yajnavalkya

lacked Inclusivity :-

I. Western domination

1) Derozio called for feminist rights during Young Bengal movement

2) Annie Beasant held the Apostle of Home Rule & Women's role in development

3) Margaret Cousins set up AIWC for feminist movements

II. not western, but upper class

1. Sarlas Devi Raja Rammoha Roy, Ishwar Chandra, belonged to upper strata of society

2. Sarla Devi Chaudharani - Stree Mahamandal

Reason → could afford to talk about political

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

inclusivity because economically well off

II Inclusive + Non Western + Non Upper

However, the later phases:-

- Savitri Bai Phule with Satya Sodhak Samaj on women Education & Jyotiba's support belonged to lower class
- Rise in Press, Education raised militant feminists - Bina Das in West Bengal.
- current evolution to Chipko, Narmada Bachao, Niyamgiri - lower state women

Hence, the Indian history has seen an evolution of Feminist participation

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Patna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms of India are the progenitor of current form of Nukkad, Natans & Indian cinemas

Reflects ideals & emotions :-

(1.)

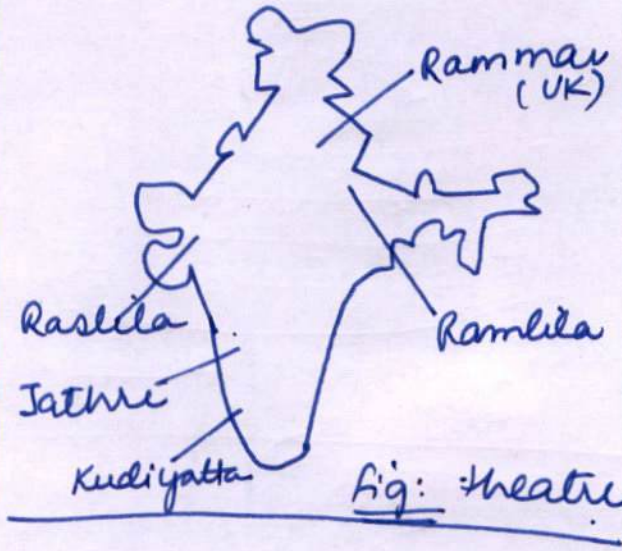


fig: theatre

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UNESCO identified these as of intangible importance. Under 51A(f) we must strive to protect our cultural treasures.

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa was the 1st stupa erected after Buddha's death among few others where his remains were buried

→ It is in MP

Historical account

↳ hold buddhist remains

↳ Mauryan art form at display.

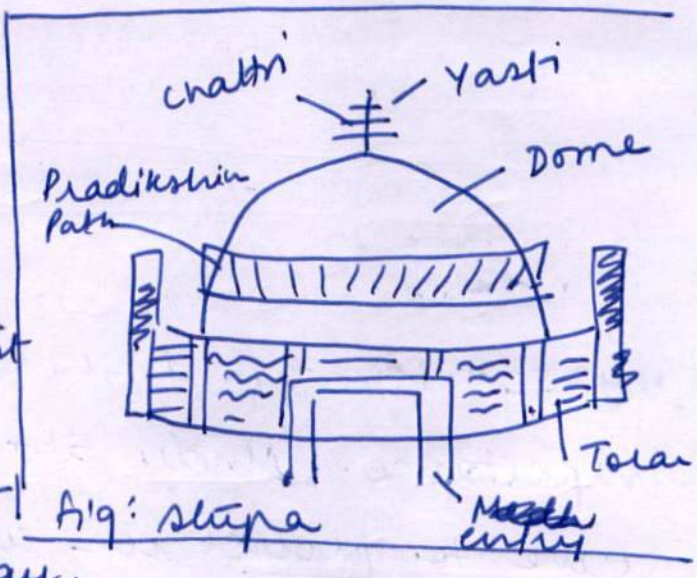


Fig: stupa

Architectural importance

1. Samath school: inspired from here

2. carvings: largely plain but some Yaksha, Yakshini, stories from Buddhist Jatakas
ex- Shalbhanjika

3. Symbolism depicted in architecture
ex- 3 chatri reflect tri ratna of

Buddhism

(4) Alignment of Toran from all 4 direction reflected knowledge from all direction

Inspiration to future architecture

(1) Dhamek Stupa of Gupta took inspiration from this

(2) current Parliament building draws reference

(3) Although unconnected, domes of Lodhis during medieval show striking resemblence.

(4) Sculpture around the Sanchi Stupa provided reference

Issue: The stupa deteriated over years & not well preserved

ASI & other stakeholders must help conserve this & to realise 'Panch pran' of PM overcoming colonial mindset & promoting of our culture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The celebration of 23rd March as Martyrs day is reflection of impact of Bhagat Singh in revolutionary struggle

Breakthrough in ideology

1. "Making the deaf hear": ideology of revolution

ex - Parliament ~~sitting~~ bombing assembly

2. Non Gandhian ideology

↳ believed in violence as form of struggle for independence

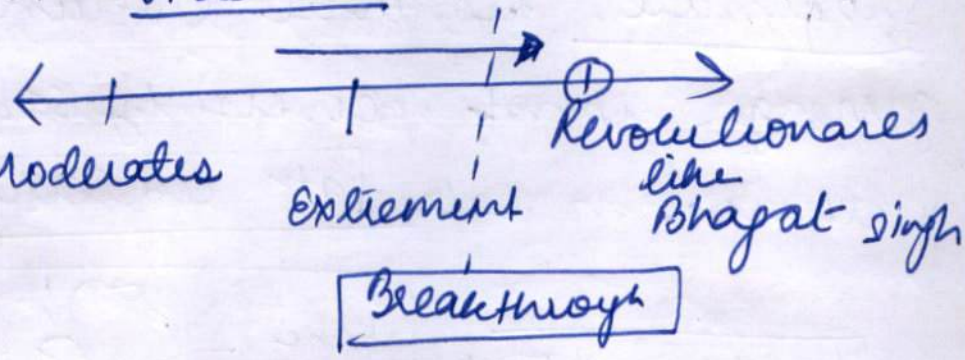
Breakthrough in goals

3. Seeking complete independence

4. Empowering locals & commone for self goverment.

(5.) socialism as the goal for national governance post freedom

(6.) Goal to uproot colonial government via violence



Breakthrough in forms

(7.) Songs & poems eg "Rang de basanti chola"

(8.) snatch freedom instead of asking

(9.) Encouraged participation of youth

(10.) writings from jail also inspired many

(11) Groupings eg HSRA

Bhagat singh was truly the 'prince' of revolutionary patriotism & his nationalism should inspire youth today

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Meiji restoration happened post Shogunate removal & voluntary giving up of powers by samurai & others in late 19th century

Factors that led :-

fig. Japan

1. Extreme poverty
2. Rising corruption
3. Aristocracy & feudalism affecting growth
4. Dissatisfaction among citizens

Impact

Economic

1. Japanese Economic boom
   ↳ Mitsubishi : Automobiles
   ↳ Banks for credit

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Administration

(2) Power decentralisation.

(3) End of feudal clases

Social

(4) Education overhaul : compusolary

(5) Improved status of wome

Military

(6) Japan's rise as military might
eg- defeated Russia (1905)

(7) Policy of "More wealth, better arms"

Downfall however came due to miscalculation of USA - USSR nexus, Chinese women rape official policy & final nuclear bombings.

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian nationalism is extended beyond 'imagined community' but rather as an engraved ideology accomted by many factors.

India as nation held together by:-

→ (1.) Historical links to Indian freedom struggle, ancient & medieval history

→ (2.) cultural basis of C

- linguistic binding
  - → Hindi belt (North)
  - → southern languges
  - → sanskrit progeny
  - → NEP : 3 language formula
- festivals
  - through out nation
  - Diwali & id holidays
- food & outfits
  - ex Dhoti
    - Bihar
    - Kerala.

3. Constitutional basis : common ideals, rights, duties for WE THE PEOPLE
└ common citizenship

4. Political values of common national free & fair elections, Univ. Adult franchise

5. Geographical basis — Himalayas, Rivers, Monsoon

— THREATS —

(1.) Secessionist regionalism
ex- Khalistan issue

(2.) Cultural / ethnic / religious communalism
ex- Nuh violence, Manipur crisis

(3.) Divisive state, non state actors
ex- Terrorism eroding national harmony

(4.) Social media narrative
ex- Deep fakes, Ecochambers, fake news

(5.) Policies ex UAPA riots.

Indian nationhood is thus a genetic bedrock of Indian values & harmony & must be preserved

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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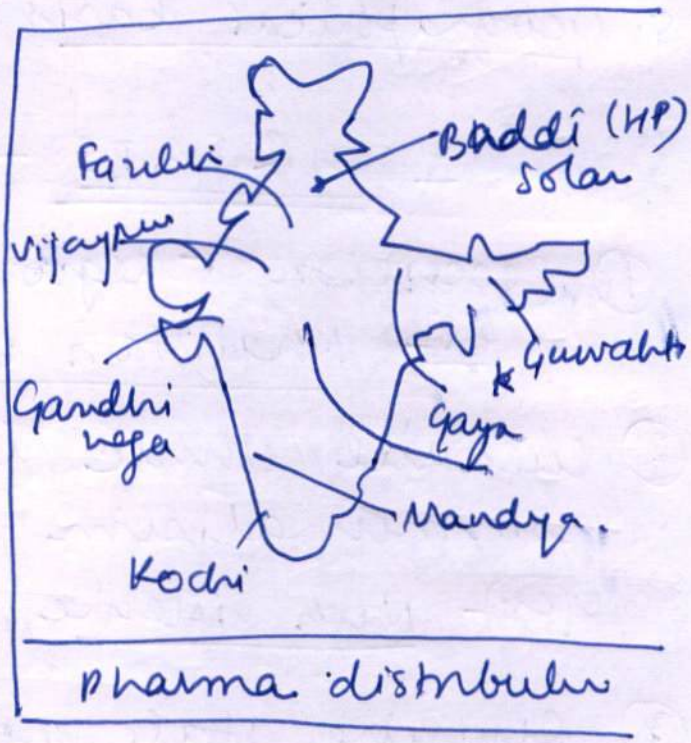
Pharaceutical industry is a sunrise sector propelling growth across other sectors

Key factors (WEBER) :-

1. Raw material

ex - Chemical & herbs etc (AYUSH.)



2. Labour availability

ex - Himachal tribes in baddi farms

3. Water - for processing & cooling

4. Policies - ex PLI scheme in pharm
100% FDI
promotion of AYUSH

Medical tourism

Significance

1. Boost to forex due to exports & medical tourists
2. Generic medicine hub
3. need to reduce import dependence on API & KSM from China
4. help ensure overcoming AMR, other Non comm. diseases.

India is rightly stated as pharmacy of the world. Pharma push for strengthening this identity should be the goal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently WMD states 52% rise in cyclones in Arabian sea

Reasons

(1.) Climate change induced extra heating

52% increase
Freddy, Takutae, Okchii etc

(2.)

Arabian sea	10.4°C
Indian Ocean	0.8°C

(average sea surface temperature)

(3.) coastline indentation encloses Arabian sea → larger heating

(4.) low pressure hotspots carried by Easterly winds
ex- from south china sea.

(5.) Metropolitan presence → Urban heat Islands create local hotspots for cyclone ex Mumbai

(6) lesser freshwater ~~se~~ flowing into Arabia

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for decreased tropical cyclones :-

(1.) Varied Southern oscillation impact tropical cyclone during SW monsoon

(2.) Reduced wind shear (poor differntial heating)

(3.) IPCC-6: Global warming major cause for → IOD variation during SW monsoon. → reduces frequency of cyclones

(4) Bursts & breaks of monsoon also impact ~~sta~~ cyclone forming condition
└ 27° C , └ No wind shear etc

Panchamrit goals with other climate promises need to be fulfilled to overcome these variabilities of Meterological phena

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are vents on Earth's surface that lead an opening to internal magma

ex- Hunga tonga, Hawaii etc.

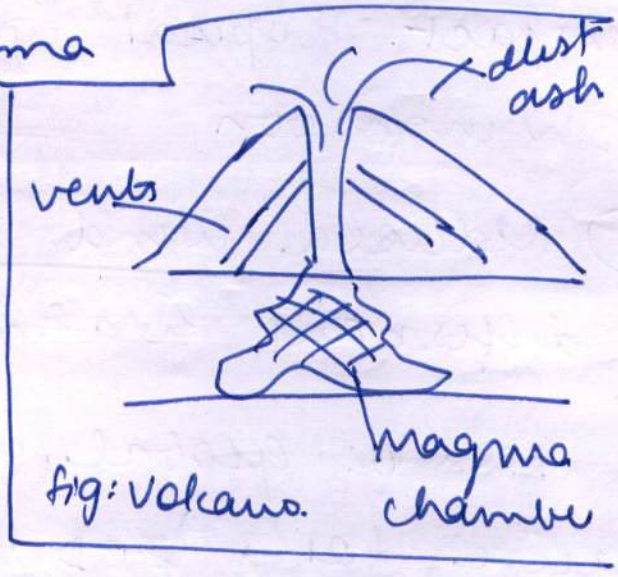


fig: Volcano.

Destructive nature :-

(1.) Eruption causes Geomorphic disruption ex- lava led disasters

(2.) Economic losses to infrastructure

(3.) Disruption to life, lifelihood
ex- humans, biodiversity

(4.) Induce other disasters
ex Earthquake, forestfire
ex- Karkatau volcano in Indonesia did this (2018)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Critical for existence :-

1. Leads to cooling to Earths atmosphere

2. Development of tourist landform
   ex - Mauna Loa → Hawaii

3. Crucial for geo-economy & polity
   ex - Stromboli - Mediterranean lighthouse

4. Agriculture
   ex Deccan lava : Black soil
   ↳ Cotton cultivation.

These geomorphic landforms are both useful & disastrous. They are also DIRECT source to Earths interior

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is relative affinity to ones own region than that of others

ex- Maratha regionalism

Relative deprivation

① Economic - leads to apprehension over loss of jobs to outsiders/ migrants

ex - violence against Bihari in Mumbai (2018)

② Resource - limited resource scare cause regionalism

ex- Rohingya influx led regional in North East

③ Political - to improve representation

↳ rise of regional political

· parties – ex DMK, RJD (Bihar)

(4) Cultural
└ recent manipur conflict on reservation demand also regionalism

(5) ~~Socio~~ other factors like improvement of economic shala also sometimes fuel regionalism

ex Khalistan
└ Mithilanchal (Bihar
└ Haritpradesh (UP)

To solve this :
NARA – National Ambition, regional aspiration should be balanced.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indias literacy rate of 74% needs improvement by "Education for all" under article 21-A.

curb rising bullying as:-

→ Harms psychological health

→ affects performance
(NCRB → grades push down due to rising bullying)

→ Addressal of cyber bullying to ensure child protection

→ Need to ensure holistic development

→ limits on games

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Delhi curricula

Digital code of Ethics — WF — Ethical Edu

NEP-

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom kingdom ruled over the Assam region till the British interventions in 1820s.

Role played in shaping :—

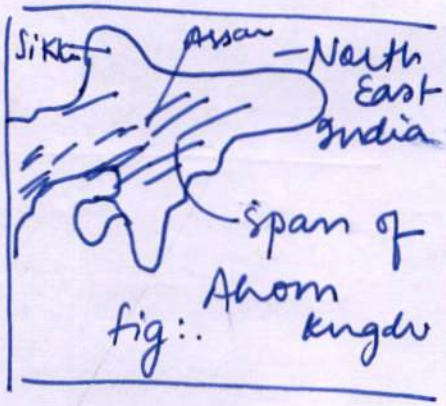

fig:.

Cultural

1. ~~Langu~~ linguistic culture of Assamese developed from Ahom

2. Festivals celebrated now originated under Ahom legacy
   ex- Ambubachi Mela fair & festival

3. Art forms : drawings on palaces & in community was a common finding

4. Dances like Bihu were promoted

5. Ecocentric culture of harmony

with nature promoted by rulers.

Historical

1. Expanse of Assam covered most of North east & some neighbouring regions

2. Promoted agriculture & flourishing economy during historical times

3. Preserved Architectural heritage used in river water capture
   [ex] Bauli's.

Legacy :-

1. Recently Ahom architecture & tradition of field soldiers being sent for UNESCO accreditation

2. Architectural legacy of Bamboo houses still followed.

3. Cultural legacy of clothing, culinary & festivals.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

issues → 50% dialects lost

issues → out migration of locals from Assam

issues → over modernisation leading to poor preservation

Hence Ahom kingdom holds prime importance in preserving the cultural & ethnic identity which must be protected today too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Although capitalist class did participate in freedom movement at several instances, its support to INC was half hearted until 1940s due to labour unrest fear & colonial linking.

varying positions

I. 19th century

(1) The capitalist remain aloof of freedom movement due to loyalties to the crown

eg non participation in 1857 revolt

(2) British Economic policies also prevented rise of capitalists (Indian) so, underdeveloped.

II. Early 20th century

(3) Swadeshi movement : Saw initial

participation
ex- Pillai, Steam Navigation company etc

(4.) Faded gradually as economic sanctions had negative impact on business

III. Gandhian phase

(5.) Ahmedabad satyagraha: Ambalal Sarabhai had to agree to adhere to plague bonus demands
ex- Anusuya Sarabhai took lead here

(6.) Non cooperation movement saw diminished participation due to worker - capitalists feud.

(7.) Several capitalists contributed to the freedom movement :-

> Walchand Hirachand donated for Tilak swaraj fund.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

> Purushottam Das Thakurji participated in several reform movement

> FICCI acted as a pressure group.

Others → Mill & Millhands asso. worker strike saw capitalist pacification.

The ambivalence is visible across timeline but their contribution pre & post independence is remarkable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press formed the backbone of Indian renaissance & Indian freedom struggle

Evolution of Press

1780s – James Augustus Hickey published 1st Newspaper.

1820s – Mirat Ul Akhbar, Samvad Kaumudi : Raja Rammohan

1850s – Phule's Gulamgiri lent vulnerable community a voice

1870s – Press for inciting patriotism
- Tilak in Maharatta & Kesari

1900s – Pamphlets on mode of freedom struggle
- Gandhi's Indian opinion (1907)
- Young India

1905 — exerpts from researches & books
→ Dadabhai's Drain of wealth theory published in many

→ against repressive govt. policies
ex: criticism of lytton, curzon

1950s. → During National movements to arouse sentiments
ex- Hindu, Swadesmitiam

— Repressive policies —

1. Press regulation act 1799
2. Newspaper (incitement to offence) act
3. Press licencing act
4. Emergency time measures on Press crackdown
5. VERNACULAR PRESS Act 1798.
↳ only Indian newspapers banned
↳ one paper converted overnight

still, Instrumental impact

① Awareness to the masses by newspaper & pamphlets

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(2) Harmony in community & promotion of vernacular languages

(3)

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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts or Marusthali are land areas with little or no moisture available & degraded to naturally support heavy vegetation

Fig: Diff. deserts

factors for formation

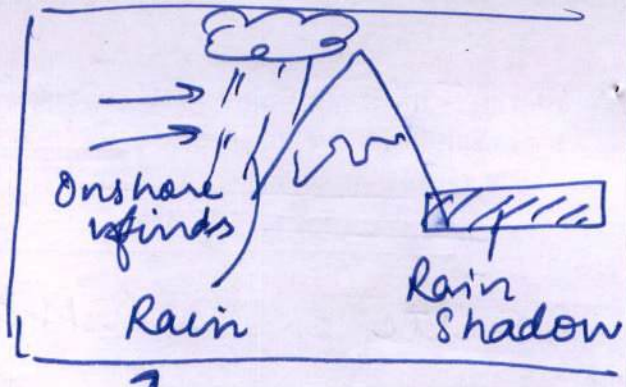
1. Meterological : due to absence of onshore winds or enough rainfall
   ex- Thar desert

2. Topographical
   Presence on Rain shadow region of SW monsoon
   - last to recieve
   - first to withdraw

of Montains

ex - Dharwar, plateau

ex - Patagonia desert in chile



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(3.) Anthropogenic - Excessive deforestation & land degradation also causes deserts.

ex - Areas of Vidarbha due to sugarcane in non agro ecological suitable zone.

others (4) Altitude & latitude

cold desert

horse latitude lead to high pressure zone So, deserts

(5.) Ocean currents: cold currents lead to deserts ex: canaries current & sahara.

(6.) Continentality: due to loss of moisture of onshore winds

ex: Takla makan (Asia)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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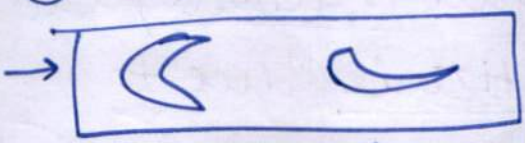
Major landforms :-

I) Deposition

1. Sanddunes

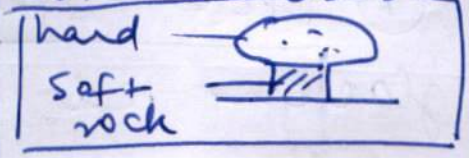


due to aeolian deposition

2. Loessic plains
3. ~~Bay~~ Palaya lake

II) Erosional

1. Yardangs & zeugens due to wind erosion in deserts
2. Bajadas across loessic valleys
3. Mushroom rocks due to uneven erosion



Deserts can be of great economic significance by proper irrigation & watershed development (Indira Canal) & also for tourism.

We need to protect them for SDG15

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent rise in Hydrometeorological disasters of high altitude is due to climate change

ex- Chamoli GLOF, Mandi flash flood

Vulnerability of Mountain

(I) climate change

(1) IPCC-6 AR projects loss of glaciers led mountain ecosystem submergence

(2) change in weather pattern due to warmer planet

ex- Snowfall in florida at tropical coast (USA)

(3) Rise of deaths of Mountain biodiversity

ex- clouded leopard number reducing due to ecosystem loss

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4.) Rise of extreme events due to CC [ex] → cloudburst events in Uttarakhand & Himachal.

(5.) Rise of forest fire [ex]: Sn great dividing mountain (Australia)

II. Anthropogenic Intervention

(1.) Excessive construction breaching carrying capacity of mountain ecosystem (fig 1) →

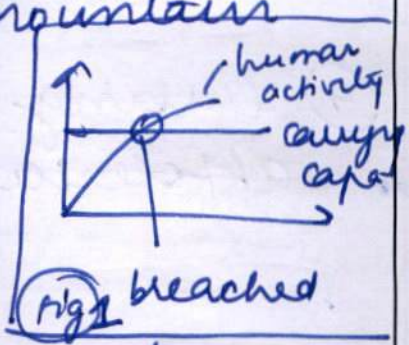

fig 1

(2.) No vulnerability mapping led development
↳ causes trigger to snowball effect

[ex] - [landslide] $\xrightarrow{\text{lead to}}$ [flood] $\xrightarrow{\text{lead to}}$ [Epidemic]

(3.) change of micro climate.
[ex] - heavy tourism led heat islands

(4.) Waste generation polluting fragile ecosystem [ex] - Shimla

(5.) Hydroelectric generation led blasting [ex] - Tapovan HEP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives

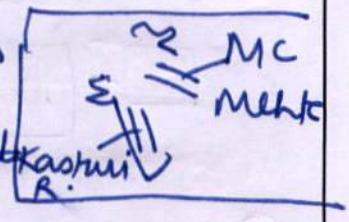
1. Niche Tourism promotion
   - Himalayan rural tourism
   - Parvatmala

2. Vulnerability zone mapping by ISRO

3. MICE tourism for vul. zones
   ex - Kashmir

4. Curbing GHG emission & afforestation drives

Reports of committees



Need for implementation of Kasturirangan committee (Western ghats) & MC Mehta (Himalayas) at earlier

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Sand is a ubiquitious mineral resource present as SiO_2

Use of Sand
- → Electronics & semiconduct industry
- → Building & construction
- → other sectors like agri bandhs, Rainwater cleaner etc.

(fig 1)

Unsustainable management

① Policy paralysis – sand is in state list & several states have different policie
└ poor ground level implementation

② Corruption & Nexus in management
└ despite offence stated, illegal sand mining continues
Ex – Gaya - Patna sketch

③ Easy availability across level

beds

(4.) over dredging or overextraction by agencies due to low awareness

(5.) locals uneducated to sustainably manage

(6) utility across sectors leads to disproportionate extraction (fig.1) ←

Impact-

1. Biodiversity & local ecology of rivers affected

2. Riverine bottom topography change can cause floods
   ex- Upper Ganga basin.

3. loss to exchequer ~~to~~ due to illegal mining.

4. Poor management cause loss disproportanely to regions
   ↳ degrades land & water against SDG 15 & 14 resp.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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· eclucty

— Remedial measures —

① Institutional : Responsible bodies across local hotspots to monitor

② Policy level : Harmonising sand management policies to curb Politico - criminal nexus
↳ social audits under (EIA & SIA)

③ Environment Education to locals by awareness, IEC drive for utility & prolicho

④ Niche zones . prohibited from mining

A coordinated approach at all levels will help preserve the resources:

("Resources are not, they are made")

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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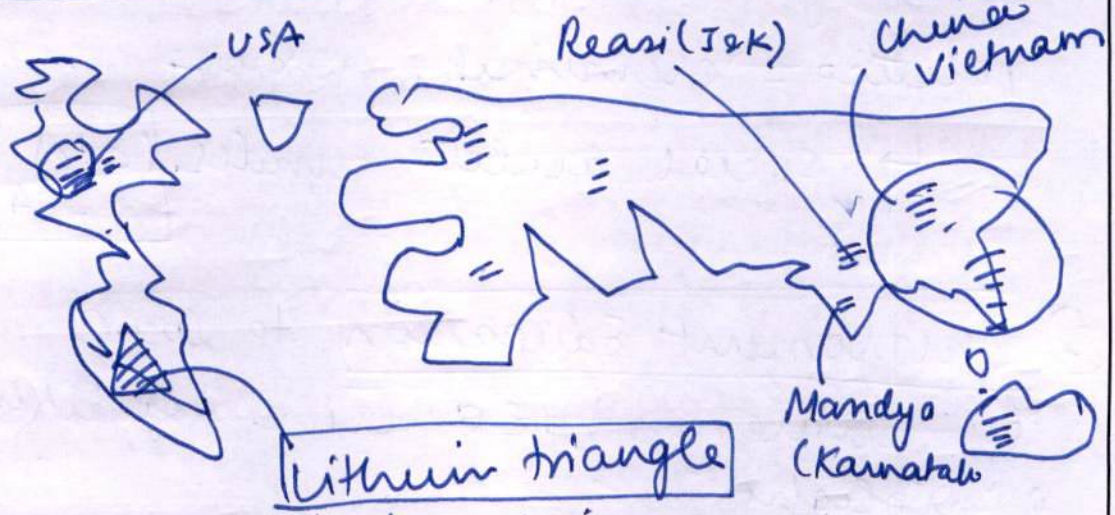
Recent findings of GSI of Lithium (G3 stage) at Reasi dist (J&K) can be very helpful in geo-economic & geo-political manner.



↳ India ranks (~~7th~~ 8th) (21-22) in lithium production

↳ Geopolitical aspects

① Supply chain depence:

ex: China commands major supply of Li.

(2.) overconcentration lead misuse in geopolitics

Ex - Beijing refused supply of Li & other critical mineral during skirmishes to Japan

(3.) spread effects in case of conflicts as
- dependent of EV sector
- dependence of semi conductor
- " of other automobiles

(4.) Reshoring amidst cold war
- due to high Li production capacity, Vietnam emerging as preferred destination for EV manufacture

(5.) Fiscal trade balances deciding geopolitics
- India's dependence on China for this
- can't cut import even during border conflicts

Env. implication

(1.) Extraction difficult as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

not found in isolation

(2) Lithium mining degrades local land ecology

ex: Bao tao province

(3) River pollution due to toxic sub metal at time of Li-extraction

(4) Processing of Li-mineral is water guzzling

(5) Affects local biodiversity due to pollution, habitat loss

Lithium is a critical mineral especially for India's FAME scheme & geopolt, geoeconomic Atmanirbharta

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Anthony Giddens defines Globalisation as happenings of outside world impacting local due to interconnections & interlinkages.

Capability of youth in :-

identifying with global identity	connecting with outside events
(1) GLOBAL CITIZEN concept for youth due to internet revolution	(1) Covid led impacts visible
(2) Indian philosophy pushing for same	(2) MNCs & IT boom increased connectivity
ex G20: Vasudaev Kutumbkam	(3) Greater understanding of outside event due to democratisation of info
(3) Out & In migration led identificati	ex — Media — Internet — Twitter, social media etc
(4) Ease of travel & tourism	

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Impact of globalisation on Youth identity :-

	impact
family identity	(1) → greater dissociation due to WESTOXIFICATION (2) → rise of 'private space culture' in Gen Z.
caste identity	(3) → giving up of surnames as identity (4) → dilution of caste as west impact (5) → anonymity in globalised connectivity reduces caste barriers ex- 8% rise in intercaste marriages
gender identity	(6) Rainbow revolution advocacy for LGBTQ rights
identity crises	(7) loss of belonging to place & society

due to differences in opinion & values causing identity crisis
- leads to depression
- 83% ↑ in adolescent suicides

---

other impacts

8. Rise of gaming culture reducing familial time

9. Rise of Economic opp. avenues
   ex - Influencer culture

Thus, global youth ~~are~~ can be a demographic disaster or dividend based on how shaped. NEP as as policy can help in later.

> "It falls upon a generation to be great. YOU can be that generation"
>
> N. Mandela to global youth.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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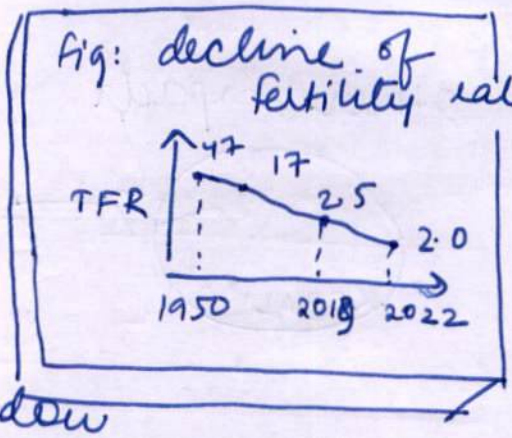
According to NFHS-5 : India's TFR came below replacement level to 2.0.

Demographic concerns around :-



(I) Ageing population

(1) Demography window expected to close ~~by~~ after 18 years

(2) Increase in old age population requires economic preparedness
[ex] - Pension plans

(3) ~~&~~ ~~So~~ vulnerable to health protection
[ex] currently ~~1/3~~ 70% old → rural areas
less than 30% medical facilities

(4) Feminisation of old age
↳ old women alofement after partner's death
↳ specific health needs
[ex] - Menopause etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(II) Weak social security

1. Absence of coverage of social security net
2. Dissertation by children due in urban trends
3. Poor old age homes infrastructure
4. Intersectional vulnerability issue
   [ex] - Physically disabled old more vulnerable

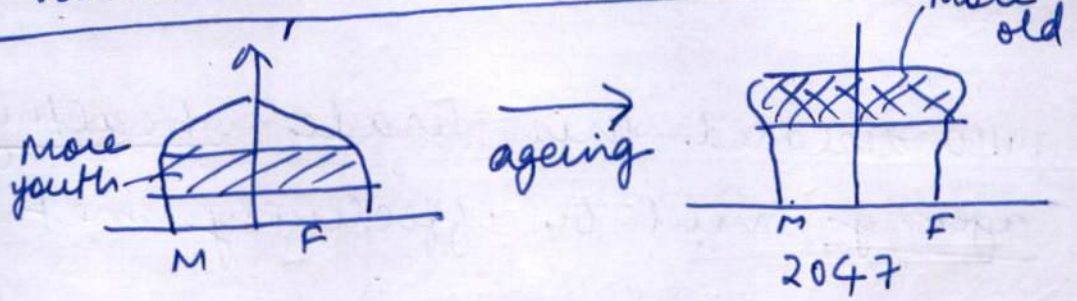

Fig: Age sex graph

Steps to solve :-

(1) Experience banking in Economic systems [ex] teaching etc.

(2) Specially designed tools & infra to support
   [ex] - ADIP scheme

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) Ensuring Infrastructure relative to expected demand
↳ proper shelter homes, legal provisions

(4.) Safety against crimes against old [ex] CCTV installation etc.

(5.) Kerala model replication
↳ health safety
↳ PDS at home
↳ Bell campaign

WHO declared this decade as healthy ageing must be effectively met

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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UNFPA states that 50% of world population would be living in urban centres, >33% by 2030

Need for welfare of urban poor in policy :-

(I) Relevant vulnerability

(1) Climate induced disasters to disproportanely impact coastal urban centres. [7/10 urban hubs at coast]

ex - Mumbai apprehended to submerge by 2100 (IPCC report)

(2) Economic vulnerability

→ Higher Rural-urban migrations (~50.3%), urban centres hubs of eco. poor.

(3) Social vulnerability due to crimes

in periurban regions (ex NCR)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(II) No safety net :

(4) The urban centres are hotspots of slums & ghettos (17% slums in India)
ex- Dharavi (Mumbai), Kathputli (Delhi)

(5) Poor representation of vulnerables in policy cycle.

(6) Non inclusive infrastructure
ex 70% Municipalities don't have PWD specific infra.

(7) Climate change increases need
ex- Recent Mandi & Delhi floods disrupted urban machinery

(8) Centres of Economic growth poles
ex- Mumbai : stock exchange
Critical infra here

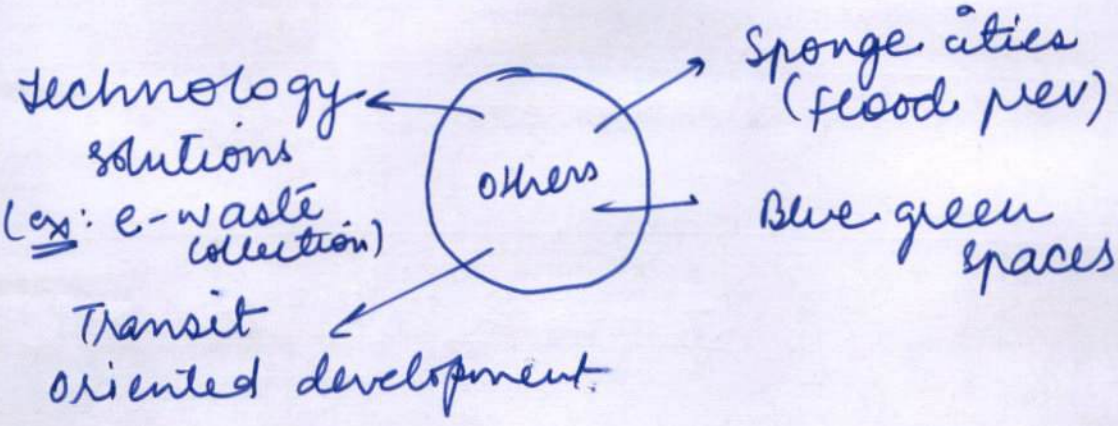
Solutions :-

(1) social : safety net by urban MGNREGA ex Buldhana (Maharashtra)

2. Economic : job opportunities like PM SVANIDHI to street vendors

3. Urban development plans with stakeholders

ex - Delhi vision 2040.



Hence, urban centres must be engines of growth by New urbanism to lead to SDG 11

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna Singh

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26.08.23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre Patna

26/8/23

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(PG)

Pressure groups are voluntary, self governed organisations that apply lobbying, electioneering, propaganda etc to affect policy making

ex - FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc.

Enhancing public participation

Env policies

→ ① Formulation stage

→ allowing public awareness led participation at EIA stage

ex: Dongri Kondhs mobilised for (PESA) mining EIA by local PG

→ ② Implementation stage

→ for environment friendly policies pressurises govt

ex CSE for CNG buses in NCR

→ ③ Application stage

→ Pressure groups help govt. as a link to citizen for enviroment responsiveness

ex- Preserving plantation drives by CSR in Ranchi

(4.) Raises voice against unjust policies

ex- Silent forest protest led by local pressure group.

(5.) Spreads Enviromental educati

ex- SEWA, Litter for lights etc campaign supporting env. policies under EPA' 1972

certain issues

↳ sometimes acts for Greenterrorism

ex Greenpeace for haulting Kundankulam project

Proper monitoring under PCRA & a balancing third wheel act can help pressure group in Env. policy strengthening

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex worker as 'profession' by SC was recognised under Buddhadev vs WB case

Merely 1st step in ensuring equality & basic rights :-

1. acknowledgment doesn't amount to application of verdict

2. Sensitisation & social bias needs to be curbed

ex - Movies like Gangubai can help raising problems faced.

3. Economic vulnerability of these workers needs correction & State support

ex - Most affected during COVID.

4. Treatment as ghost citizens

needs evaluation

(5) movement freely prohibited under 19(2) → harm on basic right

Apart from recognition :-

Steps taken
- → children of prostitutes given compulsory RTE education (SC)
- → Swadhar Greh (Mission Shakti)
- → Measures for capability building for alternate skills

A graded social, legal & behav. change for equality & social justice to them is needed (A 38)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPSP under 39A puts responsibility on the state to provide for free legal aid. NALSA was formed under this.

Role played by DLSA:

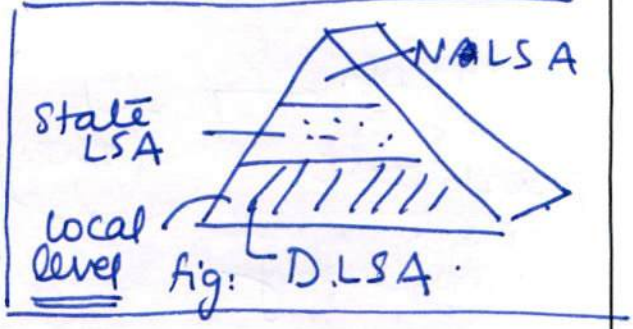
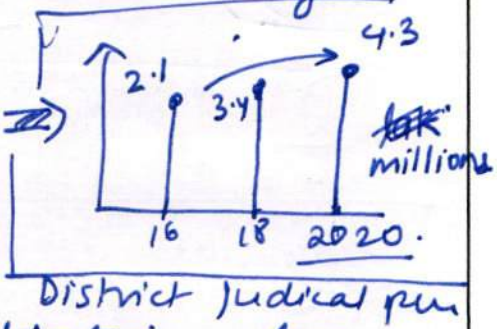


fig:

(I.) Providing free legal aid

(1.) Better reach to DLSA of locals allows greater effectiveness

(2.) Decentralisation of Justice & supporting district Judiciary
↳ suffering with high pendency



(3.) allows ADR & mediation due to familiarity of officers

(4.) geographical barriers overcome

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) disseminating legal awareness.

(5.) By not following one size fit all approach

ex- using vernacular languages in DLSA → legal awareness

(6.) Improves diffusion of legal information to far off regions

ex- DLSA can reach tribal or village interiors also.

Issues
- 1. lack of legally sound & trained staff
- 2. Poor sensitisation over legal data → leads to justice erosion
- 3. lacks of Infra: DLSA infra & body not setup across several states

"In order to survive, Judiciary must be inclusive, must transform"
~ Justice Tahilramani

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

collegium system refers to the the concurrence led judicial appointments by a judge bench (4) + CJI called collegium.

Evolution :—

SP Gupta case 1982 → 2nd judges case 1993 → 3rd judges case 1998 → NJAC 2015 ✗ (99th CAA)

↓ concurrence ≠ consultation

↓ • conc = cons. • 2 Judges (+CJI) → + 4 Judge (+CJI)

Victim of own success with

1. concentration of power

(1.) Breaches no strict separation of power cited in Ram Jawaya case

(2.) No checks & balances

(3.) Judges appointing judges can cause 'uncle judge

Syndrome'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) NJAC discarded using 'concentration of power'
↳ cited as Judicial overreach

II. questions on legitimacy

(5.) Hurts trust on institution due to closed door appointments

(6.) collegium system cited as 'Tyranny of unelected' undermining judicial legitimacy.

(Wf)
→ SEC set up by suggestion from law ministry
→ Open appointments
→ NJAC relooking with veto to CJI.

~~SDG 16.7 talks about~~
Judicial trust & transparency are crucial for effective functing of the democracy

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"It is your embolden duty to serve every common man of this country as a STEEL frame"
~ Sardar Patel to 1st batch of civil servants

Civil services reforms

Recruitment → proper & inclusive induction
→ 360° training &
→ Ethical recruits testing

Standard training → ACR for accountably
→ all India 'darshan' to new recruits
→ civil services code.

Need to go beyond this :—

Present day challenge	Reform
(1.) Global outlook & aspiration	→ ensure 'think locally & globally'

of common people	directive of PM to civil servants
2.) Digital bullying & crimes	→ tech oriented trainings → e gov. modules (ex) - IGOT Karmayogi
3) specific domain challenges ex - Environment, engineering	→ P. Sai S. Nath recommendation of Domain Expertise
4) Rising corruption & politicisation	→ ARC2 recomm to give greater autonomy

5.) Ethical training & sensitisation to tackle rising extremities

- ex - communal violence (Nuh)
  - ↳ extreme disaster (Mandi).

Civil service reform must be internalised & not remain just paper reforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Outcome based finance models help devolve budget on feedback from previous outcome

Social impact bonds are derivative for targetted social welfare using outcomes of previous devolution

Potential to catalyse change

(1.) Prevent misuse of fund

ex - 90% of funds under child labour Mission vatsalya unused.

Social Impact bonds can help solve this

(2) Allow civic participation in investing in such bonds

(3.) Business driving change under CSR ex - Tata & sons raised Social impact bonds in Gumti (Th)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential to deliver socio-eco impact at scale :-

1. Reach of such bonds not limited by geography
   ex - foreigner/NRI can contribute

2. covers large social agenda instead of local issues only

3. can prevent corruption

4. strengthen local bodies with fiscal autonomy
   ex - Pune municipality raised bonds for funds.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The female labour force participation is ~23% only in India which doesn't reflect higher graduated females (~40%)

Reasons for wide gap

(1.) Education / Personal → several women go for higher education thus not available for workspace

(2.) Social → Patriarchy & concerns for safety prevents women from working

(3) Economic → 'Stereotyping

Gaps ⇒

women to specific 'Pink collared' job, glass ceiling of not allowing promotion

↳ prevents & pushes women out of workspace

(4.) lack of infra & social support

ex - ICC under POSH non functional

↳ women toilets not present

(5.) Institutions also non representative

ex - Judiciary <10% of higher judges women (4/34)

Some steps
- → Mission Shakti to support working mother
- → POSH'13 strictly adhere
- → Maternity benefit act 2017
- → STEM for women
  - KIRAN
  - CURIE etc

IMF ~27% GDP ↑ by women equality in workspace

Recent heavy participation of women scientist in Chandrayan 3 must act as an inspiration to ensure gender parity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration systems aim at collecting, collating, disseminating data for reforms etc.

essential because :-

(1.) Data led governance allows outcome based policies

(2.) targeted delivery to more vulnerable
Ex- caste based survey

(3) Curbing one size fit all
↳ greater tribal devolution for 5th schedule regions

(4) E governance in CRS can

allow beneficiary mapping & last mile delivery (Budget)

(5) CRS can allow better governance under UNDP framework.

(6) Disaster recoveries

"What cant be measured cant be manged"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is a Bretten wood twin with WB to ensure economic umbrella body functioning.

Areas of reforms	Align with current realities
(1) Representation in bodies	→ must reflect current global geopolitics → India, china as largest economies not visible here
(2) Selection of head	→ Allegations of Eurocentricity in head of IMF must be corrected
(3) Equality of delivering loans	→ Global south discrimination needs correction [ex] Srilanka had to meet several

conditions but Ukraine was given loan quickly (by US push)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) Other reforms to align with

→ Bureaucratic conditionality to include climate disasters led reforms

→ Framework for monetary support to terrorist financing curbing can also be discussed. (UNCOC suggestion)

"The wisdom is in dancing to the tune of a reforming world"
— Thirukkam

IMF must adhere to the reforming realities

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's look west policy is a part of India's current paradigm of 'Energentic foreign policy' [S. Jaishankar] (2014 - onwards)

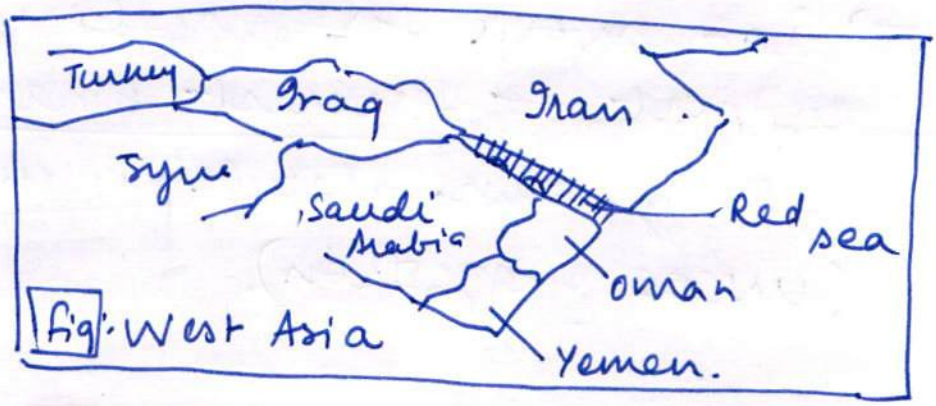


fig: West Asia

Earlier confines of geopolitics

↳ due to religious groupings like Islamic comm

↳ geopolitical significance of west asian nexus in past due to diaspora presence etc

Recent shift to geoeconomics

(1) Energy diplomacy →

west Asian & India energy trade balance among largest

L ex: Aramco (Saudi) one of largest seller to India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) chokepoints for geo eco. of Indian oceans & allows food diplomacy

ex: Red sea — wheat sent via this

(3.) Infrastructural development in the region

Ex INSTC, chabahar port

(4.) Diaspora led remittances contribute to geo eco. ties.

(5.) Many Indias at influential business position in west Asia

Some issues
- → China's rising footprint ex: Saudi-Iran mediation
- → Iran excluded India in Afghanistan issue
- → Non timely project completion (ex: chabahar)

India must look for minimising such divergence & forging soft power convergences

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competion commission is a statutory body set up under the Competition Act.

Significant in :-

Role of CCI	further healthy competiveness
(1) Market watchdog against ill practices	→ helps ensure fair & level plaing field for all
(2) Penalises large conglomerates for killing competition	→ protects small business against giant offers ex - Flipkart Big Billion sale
(3) Allows entry ease to small business (kirana's etc.	→ prevents monopoly of market ex - seeked more players with NPCI

Aimed at :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

I. Inspiring stakeholders :-

consumers — ① by better options availability

business houses — ② for ethical capitalism
③ providing quality product to remain in market

small firms — ④ to democratise competition in market
ex - local SHGs like Lijjat Papad competing with big brands

Government — ⑤ push for MSME & digital payment ecosystem reforms
ex - NPCI for small markets also

II. innovate & effectiveness

① Better ecosystem for C to B to B to C interaction by CCI

② ONDC etc also reaped due to CCI led market effectiveness

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Certain issues

1. CCI is short of funds & functionaries
2. lack of experterial support
3. No proper teeth to curb crony capitalism
4. Monopony in certain sector continues - CCI failure
   ex - Telecome
   └ Reliance etc.

Hence need is to overhaul the effective functioning of CCI with better support & ~~legal~~ constitutional backing

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 326 cabbs
Free & Fair elections are part of Basic structure (Indira - Narain case). Paid news aims to erode freedom & fairness of elns

Media houses allegience curbs democracy 4th pillar

rears ugly end during elections

Parties using information asymmetry to 'crook' to victory

violence, hate speech reported apart from paid news

Need to make paid news electoral offence

1. Rising influence of media in election outcomes
ex - Cambridge Analytica case

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

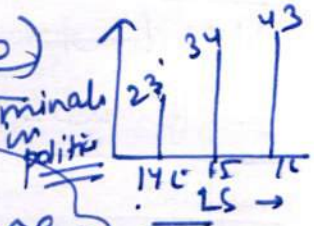
(2.) Need to bring social media paid news under ambit also under RPA sec. 126.

(3.) "Information is currency of Democracy" ~ T. Jefferson
↳ need to ensure right currency

(4.) Paid news as electoral offence gives more teeth to ECI to control unfair practices

(5.) Provides level field to poor candidates

(6.) Prevents criminalisation of politics also by not sharing of wrong-paid news about criminal (Vohra committee)



Issues with this move:

(1.) Difficulty in adjudicating paid news

(2.) Increased litigation → higher judicial pendency (4.3 lakhs pending)

(3) can be misused as a tool in Election propaganda

Instead,

→ codified guidelines for political parties & media houses be set

→ fact check units

→ Citizen awareness via CVIGIL, eSVEEP etc.

can be helpful for attaining vision of const. forefathers of our Electoral democracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Doctrine of Essentiality was put forth in Shirur Math case for the first time

In context of Religious practices

① Doctrine aims to draw a list of practices essential for a particular religion

② courts use this doctrine to frame verdicts on religious practices

ex - Triple talak case → 'Talaq-e-bidat' as not a Essential practice

③ It helps ensure constitutional morality over personal religious morality

ex - Sabrimala judgement.

(4.) It helps balance individual freedom of religion (A25) with community rel rights (A26)

ex - Shayra Bano case

(5.) courts use religious experts & scriptures help to back the doctrine

ex - 5K (Kara, Kangha etc) are essential features of sikhism

(6.) It bars inhumane religious practices

ex - Santhara case.

Certain issues

(1.) subjectivity on code of essentiality based on political, people pressure

ex - Jallikattu 1st removed then considered as a 'religion essential'

(2.) cited as Judicial overstepping into religious domain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Extra constitutional nature

④ unwritten - uncodified provision can lead to minority overwhelming

way forward

→ UCC for common religious guidelines

→ Essentiality codification by religious experts with stakeholder satisfaction

Even then,
In a multi-religious democracy like our such doctrine forms bedrock to allow SC for complete justice (A142)

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Size of the govt in India is limited by certain provisions like 10% for council of ministers & size of cabinet etc.

Need to ensure limited size

(1.) Better coordination without large scale consensus need.

(2) Effective & efficient ~~servi~~ policy delivery will be promoted

(3.) Prevent 'Appeasement politics'

ex- New Delhi govt. bid to provide ~~secretary~~ portfolios to many minister crushed by SC

(4.) curb mass Horse trading tendencies in lieu of posts under 10th schedule

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

No need to limit size

1. Non representative small body can't sustain voice of 1.3 billion people

2. Not suitable for large parliamentary democracy like India

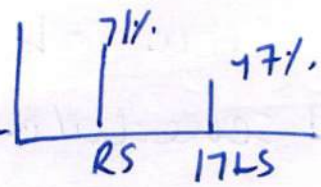
3. Minority ignorance apprehension in a small govt.

4. Small govt. can't give multiple view deciphered policy.

Instead, to ensure efficient Parliament & governance:

> Improve attendance to parliament

poor attendance



> promote shadow ~~to~~ govt. opposition (Britain model) for accontability check

> Promote larger Ques. hr. etc for productivity.

> Reduce criminals in government into size

> Make govt more representative

Eg | 14% women in 17 LS
| 40% - global average

~~Post~~ It is not the size rather the productivity of govt. that should be targeted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IOE scheme aimed at improving Higher Education ecosystem in India & improve global standings ex - QS rankings etc.

Yet to become gamechanger as marred by issues like:-

1. GER at higher education level still not at targeted 50% by 2030 (NEP)

2. Indian universities entry into global rankings still sub optimal.
ex - only IISC, some IITs made the cut

3. ~~NER~~ Research ecosystem still at low 0.7% GDP.

4. Digital presence of IOE in

other countries still not concretised at mass scale.

(5.) poor coordination due to multiplicity of umbrella bodies
ex - UGC, AISHE, Medical council etc.

(6.) curriculum led Industry-academia linkages undone
ex - only 4% of population employed for IR 4.0 (vidhi centre)

However, some improvements :-

(1.) Entry of NIRF to overhaul research framework.

(2.) foreign universities entry
ex - Deakin Univ (Aus) in Gujrat GIFT city

(3.) Indian IoE in countries like
- Mozambique : IIT Madras
- Tanzania etc.

(4.) cultural exchange being promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. curriculum reformation

(ex) - UGC added Semiconductor Engineering as part of India-semicon mission linkages.

6. Some old univ. revived

(ex) - Nalanda univ (Bihar)

7. NEP 2020 also adds value to current steps for IOE

- ABC
- parallel learning etc

This will help reach objectives of A21A & SDG-4. → Education for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPI are open source infrastructure that allows ease of digital use & governance

ex - UPI, ONDC, India Stack

Allows for innovation & convience in public services

I. Innovation

(1) ↳ Better access to citizen grievances by social media

ex - DM Banka, links whatsapp by civil societies

(2) ↳ quicker service delivery

ex - eNAM

(3) ↳ Democratices innovative services

ex - ONDC

II. convineance

(4) ↳ Door to door service

↳ (5.) Physically disabled allowed convenient service. ex RBI braille note

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Help overcome inclusion barriers

(1) ↳ allows reaching the last mile (Budget '23)

(2) ↳ Overcomes gender based exclusion

ex - 55% of JAM (DBT) users women.

(3.) ↳ leakages & corruption checks

ex - ePDS.

(4.) ↳ Inclusion in education

ex - MOOCs, Swayam Prabha

Help increase transparency & accountability

↳ Promotes participative services

ex - RTI : Sakuntala Devi of Kendarpara (Odisha)

helped expose a land scam via RTI

↳ social audits : [ex]: Hyderabad municipality e-accountability platform

↳ Quick grievance redressal
[ex] - PFMS, CPGRAMS

↳ Accountability of projects
~~As stat~~ [ex] - Geotags of NREGA

As stated by PM:—
"few keystrokes on bringing smiles on a million faces be the aim of data led e-gov"

Certain issues
→ Digital divide
→ infrastructure missing
→ Digital illiteracy
→ Privacy concerns.

Sevottam model for DPI can help attain PM's words.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Right to health for all is a part of FR under Right to life (A21)"
- Parmanand Katara case.

legislation helps to concretise
→ citizen's demands for such service
→ deterrance by authority on non adherence
→ social safety net to vulnerable
→ Nordic Model

but, besides this for full realisation of R to health :-

Plugging social gaps:

① Unequal access to health services
ex - Rural-urban divide
Only 35% PHCs. available

(2.) Poor health services to women due to patriarchy

↳ causes intergenerational health issues

↳ No institutional delivery in several village despite Janani Suraksha Yojna.

(3.) Caste bias in "nutrition devolution"

ex: Mid Day meals: Dalit women not allowed preparation at many places

Plugging infra. gaps

4. WASH facilities unavailable

↳ half done toilets under SBM

5. Absence of Prim. Health centres & Jan Aushadhi kendras

6. Tier 2 & 3 cities: absence of secondary, tertiary healthcare

Plugging finance gaps

7. GDP devolution to health still lower than 3% target

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. Unpaid health professionals & higher dependence on limited pool

	Nurse to pop.
In:	1.5 : 1000
WHO:	3 : 1000

+ ASHA's unpaid too

9. Poor spending on devolving ~~fund~~ of health literacy in local govt. due to tied funds & health as State subject

Way forward

- Special focus on health of vulnerable [ex] - Old age, PWD etc.
- Best practices
  - → Obama healthcare model
  - → Bismarc model.
- Tribals & others be given education on WASH & sanitation by local drive
- Greater fund devolution under AYUSHMAN Bharat
  - ↓
  - Strengthen existing schemes: POSHAN 2.0, Anaemia Mukt Bh etc

This can achieve SDG3 & goals of Alma Ata declaration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Navtej Singh Johar judgement & consequent legislation for Transgender protection act marks a paradigm for 'third gender'

Despite this,

Third gender not engendered

1. Social nudge missing
(i) ↳ lack of social conformity for acceptance of 3rd gender

(ii) ↳ Discrimination exists in education & professional spaces.
ex - DU didn't register 3rd gender bloc.

2. Infrastructural support missing
(iii) ↳ health clinics for 3rd gender.
(iv) ↳ washrooms not separate in most public, private institutions

3. legislation non empowering
(v) ↳ Right to self determination not given

(VI) ↳ DM decides on sexual ksthiony

4. Occupational backing missing

(VII) ↳ economic empowerment not possible without employment avenues

(VIII) ↳ Begging etc. declared illegal without backup support.

(IX) ↳ POSH '13 not gender neutral

5. family support also missing

(X) ↳ no shelter or basic safety net available.

Govt efforts to rectify

1. Garima Grih support

2. Smile scheme.

3. Data collection for targeted benefaction (4.8 lakh transgender currently)

4. Awareness drives using other stakeholders:—

ex Movies: Shubh Mangal zade Sardhan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ex Religious characters: Shikhandi, Nar-Narayan

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Apart from govt. nudge, for engendering for 3rd gender a multistakeholder approach needed

↳ legalising marriages

↳ allowing bank accounts, opening, adopting a child etc.

↳ Normalising LGBTQI by Rainbow revolution

↳ curbing fake narrative of 'mental illness' by Education

For this, Yokakarta principles provide a guiding light for engendring the 3rd gender.

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is the current chair of SCO which has membership from India, china, Russia, Pakistan, central asian nations (except turkmenistan) & Iran.

India's expectations from SCO

1. Regional stability
2. Terrorism countering via RATS

fig: SCO member.

3. Dialogue led mediation
4. Non aggression over borders.
5. Curbing Drug menace, FICN, organised crimes
6. Environment led deliberation
7. Hydro diplomacy over Rivers

Difficulty to fulfill expectations

(I.) strained ties with [China] :-

(1.) Due to border skirmishes, difficult to mediate.

(2.) MEA: "Reality of Sino Indian ~~refect~~ relations will be reflective of peace at borders."

(3.) over terrorism, India finds difficult to list due to Sino Pak nexus

(4.) China's cartographic agression & naming Arunachal P. is point of contention

Due to unresolution of these issue collaboration with China on SCO is difficult.

(II.) strained rel. with [Pakistan] :-

(1.) "No resolution over Indus Treaty even in SCO possible

In: "Blood & water can't flow together"

(2.) No resolution of terrorism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEA: "Victims of terrorism can't mediate with progenitors of terrorism on this issue".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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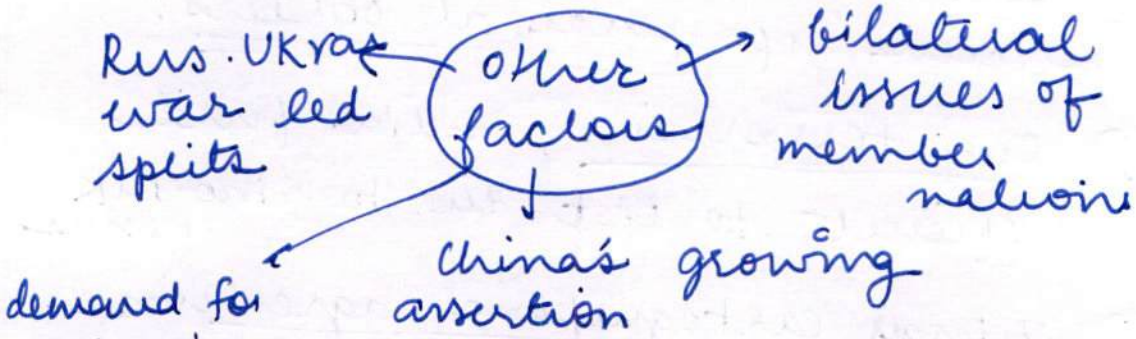
3. Halted trade & people to people ties

This too has contributed in effectiveness of SCO



However, India still invited Pakistan & had a discussion with Chinese counterpart

In this, a multipolar Asia for a multipolar world is need of hour

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently signed iCET between 2+2 format with presence of security advisors of both countries marks a paradigm sign.

Promise of transformation

(1.) Technology transfer for strategic alliance

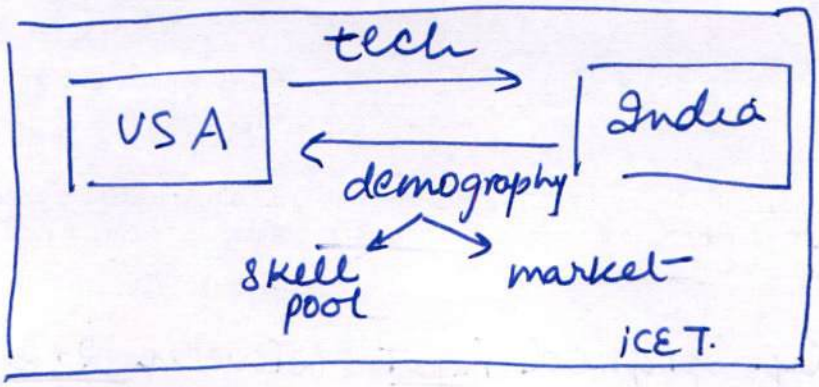
ex- US agreed to share crucial defence tech like
- cryogenic propulsion
- GE collab. defence tech

(2.) Semiconductor partnership → as a promise to 're shore' electronics diplomacy amidst US Chip Act

(3) Clean Energy tech will allow India meet Panchamrit targets

ex - Shale gas drilling

(4.) Diffusion of innovation with



(5) strengthen vision of Free & open Indo pacific ex - security/reconnaissance tech.

(6) crucial for India's aspiration for Atmanirbharta

ex - Increase Defence indigenisation (Dhirendra committee)

(7) Critical tech for Rare earth use & extraction will further strengthen partnership

(8) AI - as the focal point
↳ PM Modi stated :-
rise of (AI) < Artificial intelligent
< America - India partnership

certain issues

1. ICET still needs affirmation from US house to concretise

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. such efforts in past wasted

3. Apprehensions of USA to share such tech

[ex] - Pharma MNCs forging protest for critical tech.

4. India's track record over IPR violation as a road block.

6. locals in USA - apprehensive of Indians 'eating up jobs'

As External affair's minister states:-
History has lessons for an aspiring power :-

leverage the dominant,
converge with convergent &
manage the competitors

ICET aims to fulfil the same.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

SE

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0548353

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Annapurna

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27.08.23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Patna

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

27/8/23

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

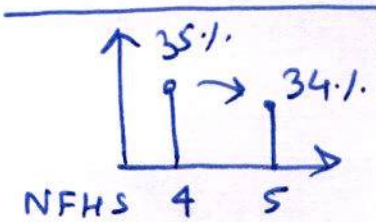
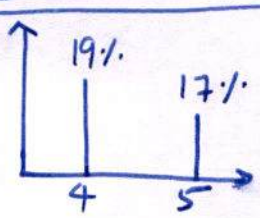
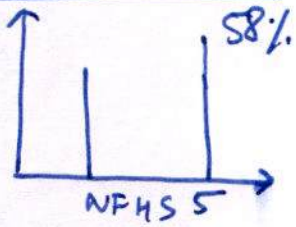
FAO's motto of 'Fiat Panis' defines food security as sonutritous food available to ALL persons at ALL times at ALL places

Dimensions :-

Absorbability — Affordability
Availability — Accessibility
Food security

India's status :-

I. Absorbtion

		
Stunting (Child)	Wasting (Child)	Anaemia (Women)

① ↳ Above data shows some improvement in child absorption, Anaemia still prevalent in mothers.

② ↳ Poor WASH adiffusion reducing absorption

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

II. Affordability

(1) NFSA '13 → food security as a 'rights based' approach

(2) PDS, Annapurti portal (grain ATM) for affordable food to all

III. Accessibility

(1) farm to form campaigns, ensuring good food production
- ↳ MSP for farmers
- ↳ seeds distribution
- ↳ enams

IV. Availability

→ healthy & nutritous food availably
ex - promoting SHREE ANNA

→ Agro ecological conservation farming for sustainable availably

→ food processing, Mixed farming promoted by Mega food parks etc.

Steps like 'reaching last mile' (budget '23) for food security to all is crucial for SDG-2

2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Agriculture contributes ~4% ~~to~~ by CAGR, 45% are employed here & forms backbone of Indian economy

ex - Only sector to register positive growth during pandemic

Immense potential of

Blockchain	ChatGPT
Decent raising, efficient, immutable • allows record keeping • verifies addition to ledger	AI & ML led emerging tech - chatBot, research & content creation support

Transform Agriculture into :-

I. More efficient :-

(1) sowing & crop choice rationalisation by predictive modelling by chatGPT

ex - Hyderabad - ICRISAT & AI model for farms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) land parcels record keeping
ex - Bhoomi portal can be integrated with ~~that~~ Blockchain

(3) records of market demands & trends
↳ can help overcome COBWEB for pulses

II. Sustainable :-

(4.) Greater awareness in local language
ex - ChatGPT Bhashini with Kisan Pathak

(5.) Branding & selling by listing buyers & sellers.

Others moden tech
→ Drones for biocides spraying
→ Soil sensors for microirrigation
→ Space tech: ex: ISRO Bhuvan for land parcels analysis.

Technology can be a leveller to overcome agriculture divide & make our Annadata → Sayagyata

3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recent bid for shift from Dollar due to weaponisation in payment systems was seen

Factors

(1) America's sanction
ex - SWIFT

(2). Russia Ukraine war led inflation

(3) Countries bid to reduce dependence on dollar.

Dollar losing dominance

(No) → Years of time for currency stability

→ Trusted hard currency
→ shift would create disuniformity

(Yes) → currency swaps on rise
→ RBI's report on internationalising ₹
China's yuan gaining prominence
3rd party led trade
ex - UAE - China - India for Russian oil.

Thus, dedollarisation is still a paper reform.

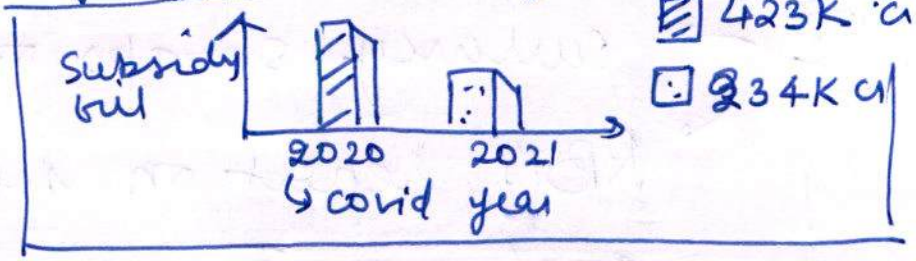
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food subsidy bill makes ~2.54% of total subsidy



Significant pressure at WTO conference over Amber box subsidy is seen. Still,

merit in India's food policy

1. Social Justice to ~50% Multi-dimensionally poor
2. food for all due to poor purchasing power.
   (In - ₹1961 per person vs. China - ₹11733 per person)
3. India's constitutional values call for such institutionalised

support.

(4.) Feeding 1.3 Billion population requires such interventions

(5.) India's argument: such support doesn't distort global markets.

Way forward

- Direct benefit scheme
- (PDPSS) led procurement
  [ex] ASHA to allow food subsidy
- food grains atm for tech use
- Beneficiary list revision (Shantakumar comm).

"food subsidy like price support etc is backbone of India's famine relief strategy"
- M. Swaminatha

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India holds 18% of world population & only 4% of water resources showing stark mismatch

Initiatives by government.

1. Har Ghar Jal
2. AMRUT
3. PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojna
4. MISHTI for mangrove development across water bodies

Issues require priority intervention :—

(I) Water availability

(i) Intermittent nature of tap water need last mile pipe connection

(2) Water for irrigation by tanks & river water harvesting

(3) Solar pumps subsidy intervention needed

(II) Water quality

(4) One water approach to reuse & process all water.

(5) Slums access to quality water to prevent diseases.

(6) quality water by ground water recharge
└ currently 271/861 polluted

(7) Preventing river pollution by Engineering solutions

Amrit Sarovar for Amritkal is the way forward for "Water for all"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Polar amplification & glacial retreat of Arctic is one of the global climate tipping off points

[Fig] ARCTIC →

Major drivers :-

① Climate change induced global warming
↳ Earth set to breach 1.2°C
↳ 2022 (warmest year)
} IPCC AR6

② Meterological drivers
↳ weakening of jet streams & polar vortex.

③ Rising GHG due to anthropogenic industrial commercial usage
↓

cause pollution Ex - soot, smog
↓
increase ALBEDO & glacial melt

Potential impacts

Positive	Negative
(1.) New routes for communication & movement	(1.) Rise of sea level by ~2 mm by 2100 (IPCC)
(2.) Oil & natural gas access	(2.) Submergence of coastal cities Ex - Tokyo, ~~Chennai~~ Mumbai
(3.) Research prospects	(3.) ~~Re~~ Retreat of permafrost - can enter unknown organism into ecosystem

Arctic melting is evidently of Earth's carrying capacity breach & reaching limits to growth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is use of space entrant tech for travelling & exploring space

Ex- Blue origin, Virgin Galactica are agencies promoting this

Challenges :-

1. Elitist altruism in space tech led tourism
   - not available to poors

2. Risk involved
   - launch & carrier vehicle needs 98% efficiency to withstand re entry

3. Heath impact
   - high pressure & conditions in in space impact bone density (osteoporosis)

L PTSD & stress disorders if proper support not taken

(4) Opportunity cost

L money can be utilised for social welfare.

Measures :—

1. Democratize space tourism by international coordination

2. Use for Sci. research

3. Meta for space tourism

4. R&D for allowing affordability (ex – India < 1% for space research).

5. Policy for wise use ~~for~~ of space & non creation of Debris via tourism

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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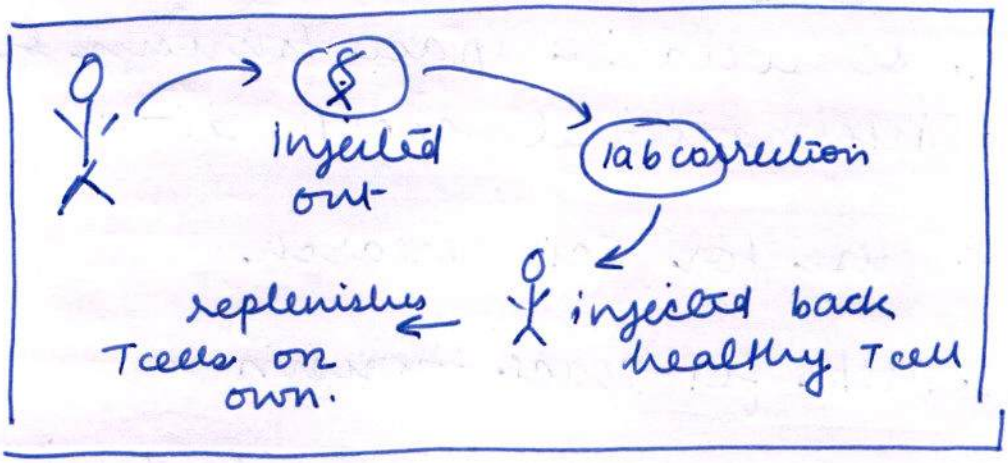
CAR-T cell therapy refers to chimera based artificial restoration of T-cell for disease correction



Game changer for cancer :—

1. Allows correction of unhealthy carcinogenic cell by lab intervention
2. No need for multiple chemotherapies as CAR-T is self replenished
   ↳ only certain regular visits
3. If made affordable can correct measures against cancer

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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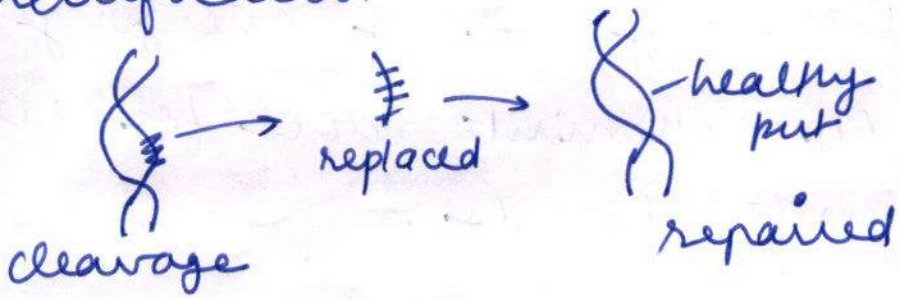
Overcoming limitations

1. crispr cas-9 is one time rectification



2. Repairing stage requires technical reception - scare of rejection

3. Much more costly than CART.

Thus ethical usage & socially inclusive application of this tech plays medical innovation strides

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

cyber espionage, cyber warfare etc are increasing use of emerging tech by extremist actors for violence & security hazards.

Rising deployment-

emerging tech for

- Anonymity of attack
  ex Drones for killing ~~Israeli~~ Iran's official by US.
- critical infra breach
  ex Dtrack attack on Kundankulam
- creates social terrorism
  ex - deep fakes leading to riots
- for coordination between org
  ex - Dark web use.

Need for global efforts :-

1. Gorbachaev's security doctrine
   ↳ "No indivisibility of

security : there can be security of all ~~of~~ or none at all"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Emerging tech led terrorism impacting all nations

ex- Spyware, Ransomware

→ US Fed lost ~0.2% GDP to paying ransomware attacks

(3) Data dependence increase due to IR4.0 → demands concerted efforts

(Wf)
- India's bid for safe cyber hygiene at UN (vulnerability index - 10th rank)
- Budapest convention can reformed to include developing countries

"Wisdom is in dancing to the tune of changing world"

~ Thirukkular

10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent border skirmishes across Indo-china borders led to ~~the~~ policy actions by India govt. on borders

ex - Vibrant Village prog

Role of ITBP :-

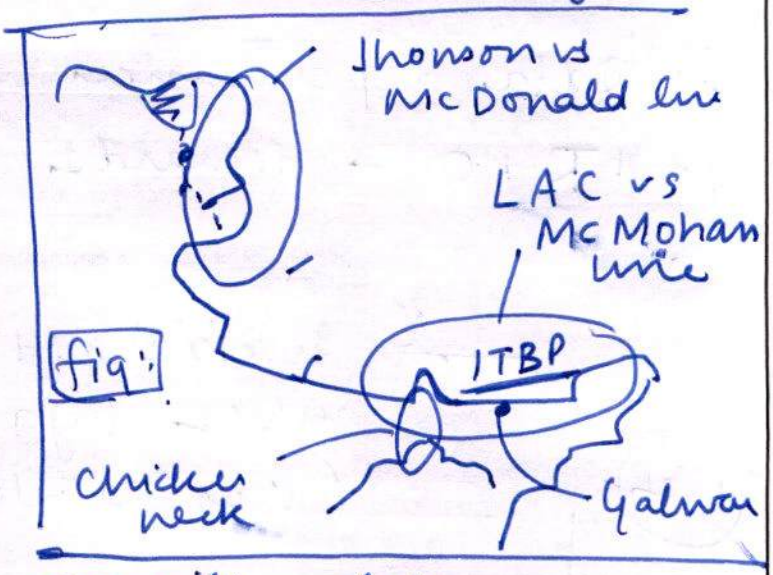


fig:

① Security provider & first line of internal security defence.

② Supports Assam Riffles in Easter sector. ex - Arunachal borders

③ Helps in Border dev. ↑
ex - supports BRO in road project completion

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Provides support to local policing to maintain internal stability

(5) Overcome hydro warfare by guarding critical infrastructure

ex - Dams across Brahmputra

Need for border infra

- Roads, rails etc for ease of troop mobility
- Border villages to counter China's 'salami slicing'
- Development led security handling
  - improves local trust

"The normalcy of Sino-Indian relations depends on the situation at borders" ~ MEA.

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In a report, Mihir shah committee stated that India should move from land productivity to water use productivity.

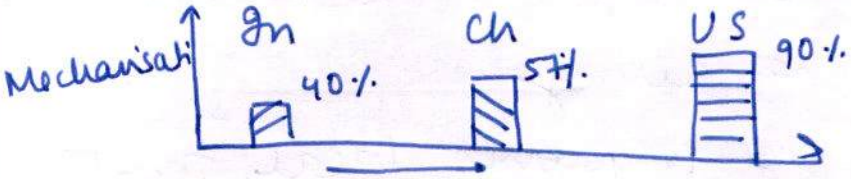
Need for shift :-

(Yes) ~~Pro's factors~~

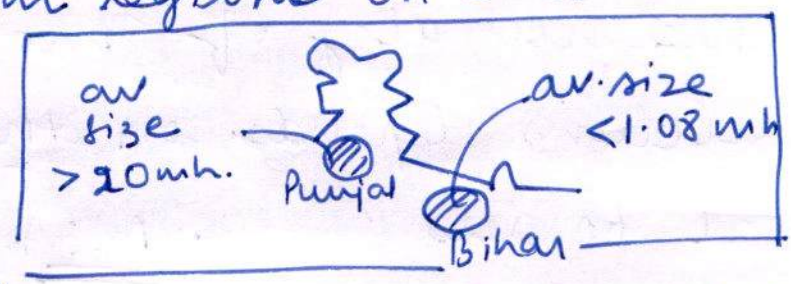
(1.) Limited land → India

Pop.	land
18%	2.3%

↳ prevents adopting greater mechanisation into small farms



(2.) Divide in regions on land availability:



↳ this prevents inclusive outreach to improve land productivity.

3. Degraded land quality
↳ 30% of land in India degraded.

(4.) current water use efficiency very poor
ex only 1/6th of irrigation under MICRO irrigation

(5.) Scope for water use efficiency by → River interlinking
↳ Run of river projects
↳ microirrigation, drip
↳ watersheds (ex- Ralegaon Siddhi)
↳ Traditional irrigation method
ex - Johads, Ahar pynes etc

(No)

(1.) Overdependence on Monsoon can't be shifted overnight.

(2.) water proportion also alarming
↳ 271/860 groundwater exhausted due to irrigation dependence

(3.) Poor farmers can't adopt expensive tech → can affect regional divide more

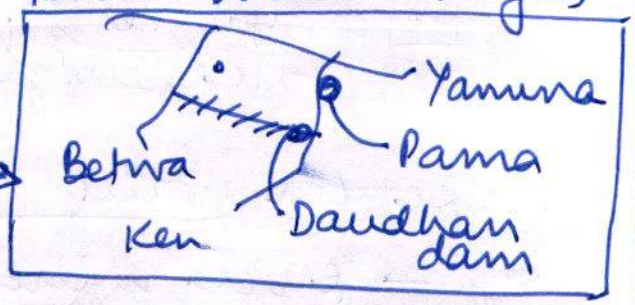
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4.) focus can be on land use efficiency
ex - Vertical farming, Aquaponics etc

— challenges —

(1.) Difficulty of River interlinkages
Panna submerged in Ken-Betwa →



(2.) over dependency on canal & tubewells due to TOPOgraphy constraints
ex - plateau, hard rock
↓
can't put canals

(3.) subsidies, freebies removal for irrigation use efficiency require political will

Schemes like Per crop more drop, Swamitva etc can be parallely promoted to improve both & reach India's irrigation land potential of 140% from current 40%.

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

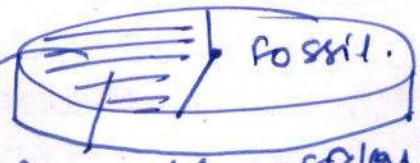
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's Green hydrogen mission aims to make India a leader in this energy derived from electrolysis of water by Renewable energy.

Role of Green hydrogen in Energy security :-

1. Reap huge potential
   ex - 7500 km coastline, several rivers

2. Shift from coal / fossil based Energy basket



   ex: Green H_2 can expand this Renewable - solar, wind

3. Reduce oil imports & prevent forex outflow

4. Energy security by reducing dependence on 'Limited' conventional fuel
   ex - Coal shortage in 2022

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Ease of transportation of Green H_2 via pipelines etc

$\boxed{ex}$ – HVJ setup can be used.

Role of Green H_2 mission

Objective

① 5 MMT green H_2 by 2025

② Employment by ~8 lakh people

③ SIGHT to increase production of Electrolysers

④ Budget outlay improved in Budget '23. ("unleashing the potential")

⑤ help in carbon sequestration (INDC goals).

① This will reduce dependence on china for imports of Electrolysers

② Promote greater investment in R&D (current < 1%)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3.) skilling of youth for meeting demand based employment in this sector

— Issues —

(1.) Nascent stage of tech

(2.) Expensive initial adoption

(3.) Requires diffusion of tech from developed countries

(4.) Ease of operation still debatable

(5.) Storing of Green H_2 is a cited issue

(6.) Budget outlay for mission not enough.

This can help achieve Panchamrit targets of 500 GW, ~~RE~~ Non fossil energy by 2030

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Minimum wages for sustenance

living wage for support

ex- MGNREGA led uniformly

ex Urban living wage (Buldhana)

Benefits - support urban poor

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budgeting is the process of employing tools, techniques & outlays for revenue & capital expenditures. CK India - budget under Art 112 (Annual financial statement)

Union Budget - affects every sector :-

1. Agriculture → initiatives, department grants etc
   Budget'23 → Shree Anna
   → PM PRANAM (fertilizer)
   → Agristack & funds
   → Animal husbandry (15Kcr) fund.

2. Manuf / Infra → TEE, DEBH bill
   → infra boost

3. Enviroment → MISHTI for mangrove

4. Education – Higher Edu., HERC etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Not substantial scrutiny :-

I. Budget process

① ↳ seggregated : departmentwise

ex - only some follow outcome based budgeting

② ↳ Process not sustained

ex - despite Green budgeting since 2021 → funds for women specific policies diverted

ex - Nirbhaya fund in MH diverted for MP's cars.

③ Poor ~~cor~~ action on committee recommendation

ex - Lahri comm : Gender budget cells not followed.

II. Budget policy

④ Uncertainity leading to tax collection ↓ (Ricardian Equivalence)

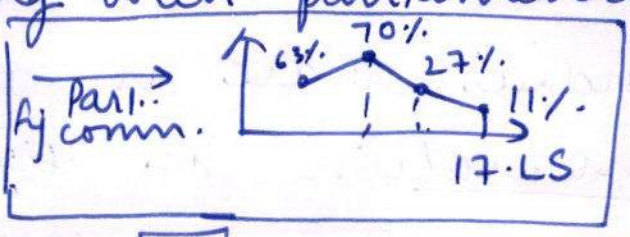
⑤ Impacts investors confidence

ex - Budget on crypto →

unrecognised yet taxed.

(6.) Public involvement abysmal.

(7.) less sharing with parliamentary committees



(8.) Shortcuts taken [ex] Adhar as money bill.

Substantial scrutiny :-

(1.) Proper process followed :-

[Presentation] → [Discussion] → [Appropriation bill] → [finance bill] → [scrutiny] → [passage]

(2.) Opposition & check mechanism in place [ex] Judiciary.

(3.) Pressure groups consultation
[ex] - FICCI, ASSOCHAM.

(4) certain provision also put for public input [ex] - NEP bill

Hence Budget process does need some democratisation for tax payer's visibility, needs & aspirations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's share in global milk production is ~~20%~~ (1/5)th. after the success the Blue revolution in 1970s.

Transformation by :-

Milk deficit — biggest Milk producer

1. 3 stage blue revolution by verghese Kurein
2. strong cooperative network
   ex- AMUL (Gj)
   Nandini (Kn)
3. state of art technology
   ex- Bulk chillers allow Guj to Bihar supply
4. largest Bovine population
   ex- Gir, Sindhi etc.
5. Processing explored
   ex- Cheese, milk powders

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. Demand led transformation
ie to ensure milk supply to the large market.

7. Govt-conducive policies
ex - Sutra PIC, AIHD fund

However,
concern on productivity of dairy animals

1. Poor in comparision to outside breeds ex - Jersey, Murrah

2. says Indian dairy uncompetitive in foreign market
ex - Australia, Newzealand. much greater productivity

3. Poor fodder availability as root cause
ex - Most farmers use farm waste as fodder

4. Land-animal mismatch.
India — largest cattle
— only ~2% land
poor grazing space

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Diseases further reducing productivity
ex - foot & mouth D, Brucellosis
lumpy skin

(6) Poor R&D on affordability of artificial insemination to improve dairy animal's productivity

Way forward
1. Veterinary clinics for dairy cattle
2. Improving fodder quality
ex - GM oilseed recently
3. Better tech sharing globally
ex - RCEP could have helped increase competiveness

This will ensure food security & remuneration of farmers as also cited in Niti Ayog India @100 policy document.

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India ranks 4th in global climate vulnerability index for agriculture sector due to large scale dependence (~19% GVA).

Climate change causing crop failures

1. Rise of Extreme weather events destroying crops
   - ex → Tropical cyclone rise in Arabian sea destroyed crops
   - ex - Heat waves impacting crop grains maturity

2. Monsoon variability rise
   - L > 70% of India's agriculture irrigation is monsoon dependend
   - Rainfed farming

3. Southern oscillation disturbance due to climate change

ex - ENSO & LA NINA variability affected wheat yields

4. High heat stress affects soil quality
   - Potentio Evaporation losses ~40% rise (IPCC 6 AR)

5. Rising saline ingression reduce coastal paddy yield

6. Horticulture affected by Global warming & Plantation

ex - cotton, Apples productivity reduced

Agriculture inducing climate change

1. Agriculture, one of largest source of Green House Gas

ex - Ruminants cattles produce GHG → methane

2. Incoherent clearing practices

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

increased pollution 4 4 4 4

ex- slash & Burn agriculture

ex- Punjab stubble burning

causing climate change.

3. Agroforestry losses releases sequestered carbon in atmosphere

National Agriculture DM plan

1. Improve Agro Ecological farming

ex- Not growing sugarcane in Dharwad (Mh.) etc

2. Better research for crop resilience

ex- ICAR → heat resistant wheat launched.

3. Better infrastructure to prevent crop losses

ex- Green houses / shelter belts.

4. farmer's awareness by CSC, Kisan Kendras.

5. Holistic coverage of disaster preparedness ex- coasts, hills, deserts.

This will ensure resilience of Agri against CC (SDG 13)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस छाँटिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

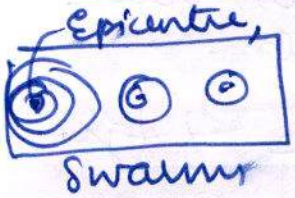
close to ~58% of country is vulnerable to Earthquakes [GKS survey]

vulnerability to EQ impacts of Himalayas :—

1. Due to seismic vulnerability

2. Plate movements
└ Himalayas situated on active faults causing Earthquake
ex Main crust thrust
Himalayan frontal fault
(Pamirs etc)

3. Swarms creation : Earthquake with epicentre in Himalayas tend to spread to nearby region.



4. Vulnerability due to density

→ Delhi, Northern plains, ~~largest~~ densest regions thus increase impacts

→ poor building/constructions in the region also impact

ex - Tapovan (Vaitrika thrust)
L Delhi towers 'pan cake' collapse

Institutional measures to mitigate

→ (1.) NDMA - shares guidelines & monitors adherence
ex - Seismicity zone mapping

→ (2) L preventing Earthquake induced disaster losses by Rapid action
ex - landslide task force in uttarakhand.

→ (3.) Panchayats & decentralised disasters management
ex - DM fund set up.

→ (4) ISRO & other ~~organ~~ insti: provide support
ex - Hazard zonation mapping by satellite data

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Comittee recommandatio for institutional action
[ex] - M. chopra committee

(6.) NDRF, 'Apada nayaks' etc. set up for support.

Gaps exist :-

> Non adherence to guidelines unpenalised
[ex] National Building codes not followed.

> fund allocation for disaster management unused (CAG report)

> Heavy encroachments despite early warning [ex] Chamoli disaster

> local preparedness as 1st line of defence poor.

A strong coordinated policy action with decentralised action to meet SENDAI guidelines is needed

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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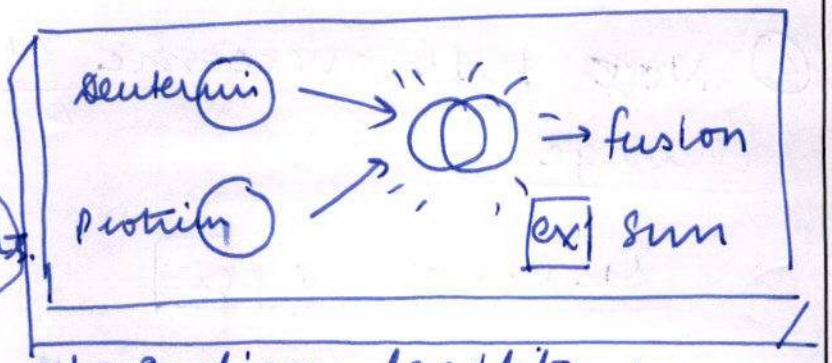
Nuclear fusion is the coalition of two lighter nuclei (deuterium etc) to create a larger nuclei & massive energy.



Recent advancements.

1. Scientists at Indian facility in Gujrat announced net gain
2. UK → European TORS achieved net gain ~0.5%
3. China's artificial sun reached > sun temperature level
4. TOKMAK ITER also registered sustained net gain via fusion.

These are major breakthroughs.

Advantages :-

(1.) Clean energy :→ doesn't create waste

↳ doesn't pollute by GHG emission

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2.) Energy security – cited as unlimited energy due to H_2 in air & sea water as sources.

(3.) Reduce fossil dependence & ensure energy access to all (SDG - 6)

(4.) ~~Not~~ Help overcome climate change

Disadvantages

1. Advancements only in initial stages
   ↳ massification needs time

2. Dual use tech (ex) Hydrogen bomb

3. Large infra & R&D support needed.

4. can lead to energy inequality between rich - poor nations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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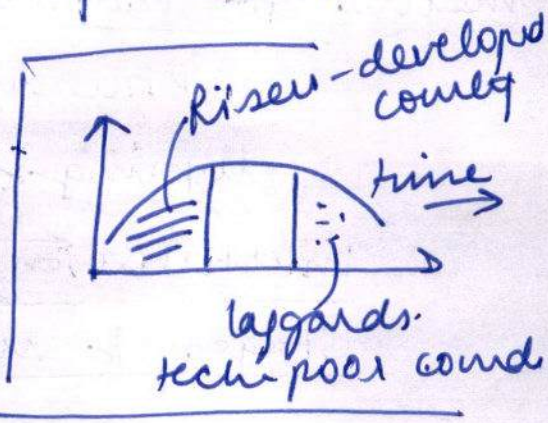
Way forward :—

1. Gradual shifts to cleaner, easily available source
   ex- Biomass

2. Increase R&D support for technology affordability for all

3. Tech. diffusion from →



4. Ethical usage of dual use energy with set guidelines

Hence, fusion although not a panacea can help improve clean energy availability for future

19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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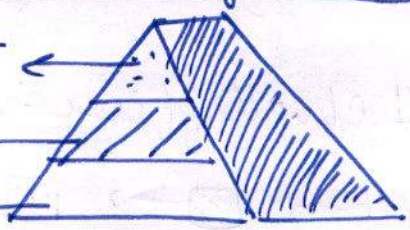
Vienna convention defines money laundering as a process of converting black money from illegitimate means to mainstream.



Stages of money laundering

Efficacy of PMLA :-

1. Better identification as proper DEFINATION in place
2. Allows deterrance effect due to penalising authorities
3. Tackling terrorist funding due to money laundering
4. Digital solutions provided

under amendment to tackle ML.

5. Institutional support by FIUND, ED & other agencies

6. Prevent money laundering in garb of NGO etc

Ex- integration with FCRA.

Limitations in tackling

1. Paper reforms

2. No teeth to tail in extradition out of geography offenders

3. Back channel tracking difficult

Ex- HAWALA.

4. Technology adoption by money launders creating issue

Ex- using PUB-G for coordination

5. Real estate role in integration & placement of Black

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

money untackled.

Way forward
- → Global coordination
  ex: FATF listings
- → overarching guidelines
  ex - G20 discussed with a position paper (2023)
- → Awareness of common people against illegality

money laundering & arching blackhole syndrome needs to be corrected with joining hands (SDG17).

20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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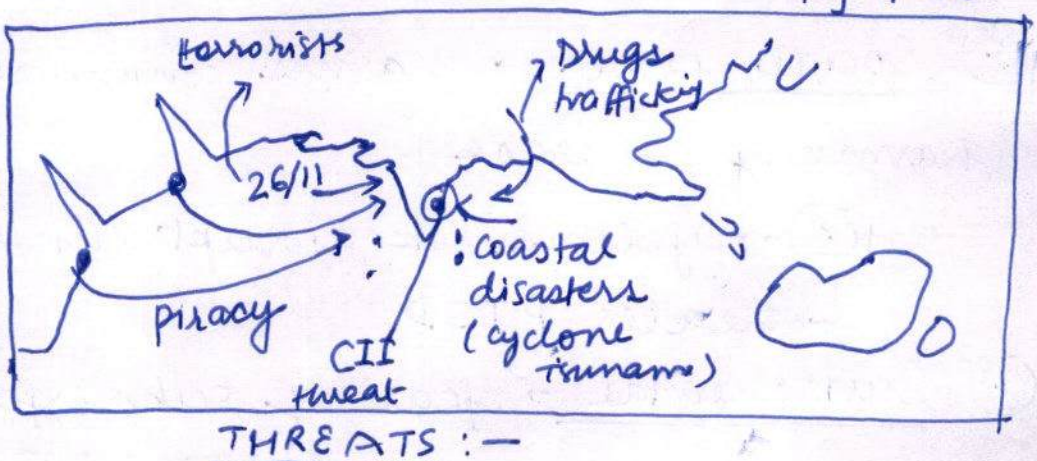
"Indian Ocean is the region where India asserts, China eyes & USA intervenes"

~ MEA S. Jaishankar

Security threats in IOR

fig: IOR



THREATS :-

1. Piracy from Africa, Mid East, South China Sea.
2. Terrorist influx from >7500 km 6 maritime borders [ex] → 26/11 attackers
3. Disaster threats [ex] →
4. Cyber threats on critical infra [ex] Dhaka attack on Kundankulam (CII)

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Direct bearing on border interests :-

(1.) Security interest compromised due to instability & attacks
ex - Terror disrupting functioning

(2.) Economic interest - losses ~1.8% of GDP due to piracy, illegal trafficking via marine borders since 2001 (IB report)

(3.) Social losses → harms communal harmony & peace
ex - cyclones etc disrupt functioning
L creates PTSD

(4.) Environmental → fear of submergence of coastal cities by 2100 [IPCC 6AR]

(5) Geopolitical → India's presence on sea lines of comm^n & legitimacy as net security provider impacted

Robust strategy

(1.) Institutional → 1. Indian Navy (for EEZ, 200nm)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

inst- → coast guards
→ martime police (states

legal policy → Theatre commands for coordination
→ Nicobar base set up.
→ Diamond necklace to counter china's string of pearls
→ Anti Piracy laws
→ SHAPE initiative

Others → military exercises
ex - Sagar Prahari
→ Tech. reconaissance
ex - NIRAKSHAYEE unmanned underwater vehicle.

Hence, the blue sea security is of crucial imp. in India's SAGAR doctrine

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK